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ABSTRACT

This account of the 93rd meeting of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) presents both the Washington and ARL perspectives on national library planning with emphasis on periodicals, bibliographic control, and libraries and information services. These viewpoints are presented by six speakers on two panels with a discussion following each panel presentation. The panel on Washington perspectives calls for a National Periodical Center with a centralized authority and a national bibliographic system to work intensively in the areas of bibliography, national collections, management, professional education, and research and analysis. Planning and funding for the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services are also discussed. The panel of ARL reactors calls for a more active response from ARL libraries on national library planning decisions and for the establishment of some sort of leadership mechanism. This panel also endorses the need to set forth purposes, objectives, and needs. Recommendations of the ARL Task Force on Bibliographic Control are presented in response to a presentation by a member of the Washington panel on national bibliographic control. A report of the business meeting of ARL is included, and task force reports are appended. (CWM)

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National Library Planning

Minutes of the Ninety-Third Meeting

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ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

Minutes of the 93rd Meeting

Ray W. Frantz, Jr., Presiding

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Association of Research Libraries convened at the Capital Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., October 25 and 26, 1978.

President Ray W. Frantz opened the meeting by welcoming and introducing both the new and alternate representatives attending their first ARL meeting and the guests of the Association.

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A NATIONAL PERIODICALS CENTER

William J. Welsh

MR. ANDERSON (Colorado State): My role during the forenoon is to present, in separate segments, two panels of distinguished librarians. It will be my job to expedite the proceedings in order that we adhere to a rather precise schedule.

At the outset the Deputy Librarian of Congress will introduce the topic, National Library Planning, to be followed in order by the President of the Council on Library Resources, Warren Haas, and the Executive Director of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, Alphonse Trezza.

After this Washington perspective, we will have a break, during which we hope you will take the opportunity to discuss what you have heard, because after the coffee break we will reassemble to listen to three reactors - Richard Dougherty from Michigan, James Schmidt from SUNY at Albany, and Joseph Treyz, from the University of Wisconsin, a colleague of ours on the Board of Directors. These ARL Perspectives will be followed by a discussion.

The reason we have arranged this format, which includes 45 minutes to an hour for you, is that we want to give you a chance to participate. We hope you do indeed offer your statements, recite your experiences, tell your jokes, or whatever. So at this time, Mr. Welsh.

MR. WELSH: Rather than attempt to discuss the entire range of concepts covered in the Technical Development Plan in the brief time alloted to me, I have decided to limit my remarks to that little gem buried on page 136 -- The National Library Board.

For the purpose of this presentation, I have identified, in something less than five minutes, 20 possible objectors to this concept. They are:

National Commission on Library and Information Science
Library of Congress
Association of Research Libraries
American Library Association
Council of State Library Agencies
Information Industry Association
Office of Education
Copyright Clearance Center
Association of American Publishers
American Association of University Professors
National Library of Medicine
Center for Research Libraries
National Endowment for the Humanities
National Endowment for the Arts

American Society for Information Science
Special Libraries Association
Government Printing Office
National Technical Information Service
Universal Serials and Book Exchange
National Science Foundation

I stopped listing at that point because I was confident that, without creating a task force or a committee, this august body (even in late October) could identify a host of additional objectors and reasons why each might be opposed to the creation of a National Library Board.

I can advance a number of reasons why the Library of Congress would object to the concept. First, we are in the Legislative Branch, and the Congress might take exception. Second, Daniel J. Boorstin has serious reservations about the consequences of any central authority dictating library policy for the nation. He believes that the strength of our libraries stems from unfettered development. Third, we have statutory authority for such specialized services as copyright and the blind and physically handicapped. An extensive list rather, than the foregoing examples, could be compiled. Al Trezza could do the same for NCLIS, and, before the coffee break, we would have accomplished our objective -- if that were our objective.

But instead of utilizing our limited resources toward that end, I am going to cite a few challenges facing us which suggest, if not dictate, the need for a higher authority than presently exists or is functioning: (Incidentally, Polish descent is not a requirement for the higher authority.)

Creation of a national data base
Division of collection development responsibility
Preservation of our collections
Prioritizing our needs
AACR 3
Sharing our resources
Regionalization
Funding of library programs

I see no reason to add additional important elements to that list to make my point. Ed Lathem could readily find a similar list of challenges in the early journals of our profession. Many of the concerns of eighty years ago still face us, changed only by their increased scope and complexity. Should we not accept, as fact, that we have challenges which are not being addressed in any coherent, systematic fashion?

We now have the opportunity to demonstrate that a National Periodicals Center is vital to the future well being of our libraries and, most importantly, to the publics those libraries serve. Can we set aside our parochial concerns, bring together some of those possible major objectors I mentioned earlier, and present to the Congress a plan that will be funded because, collectively, we have demonstrated the need? I believe that we can and that we will.

But now for the difficult question: Can we do so without recognizing and accepting that, at least in some instances and for some programs, there needs to be a body that can serve to oversee programs such as the National Periodicals Center? We have a variety of precedents from which to select: the advisory committees of the National Science Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Endowment for the Arts, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine -- now to be appointed by the Secretary of HEW rather than by the President. We can also select a new approach if warranted.

We seem to agree that there are serious hazards in centralized authority, but what are the alternatives? Can we continue to tolerate the present unstructured approach? The Library of Congress, by whatever name, cannot and should not be all things to all people. I firmly believe that bibliographic control, created in a decentralized mode, should be our first priority to the nation's libraries. Implicit in the foregoing is the availability of our authority files on-line, where necessary, and the development of appropriate standards. There are many other services we can and do provide, but some services can be and should be supplied by others.

In preparation for a day-and-a-half retreat with our top managers in mid-November, I am having a study prepared on the status of our preservation program. Although I can be optimistic that we can solve the problem of preservation in some formats and that the NPC will be of immeasurable help in approaching a solution to the problem of preservation of periodicals, I can offer little hope that we can solve the problem of preservation of our books, and I am saddened to say that we have no viable approach to solving the nation's problem of book preservation.

Would that body, call it a National Library Board or any other name that suits your fancy, be useful in the development of a National Preservation Program? The problem of book preservation will not disappear by itself, but the books will. If you do not believe me, read Herb Bailey's recent Bowker Lecture.

What about the problem of AACR 3? Would you care to repeat the experience that led to the August 3rd meeting in Chicago? Are we pleased that only 79 of the 105 members of this Association cast ballots on that important question? Did the gathering together of 10-20 selected persons constitute a forum to decide an issue vital to all libraries? LC did not gain any friends by its decision to delay implementation nor did I expect to, but as one who recenly attended the SELA/SWLA joint meeting in New Orleans, I can tell you that we lost support by that decision. Question: Could a higher authority determine policy in this specific area? If not, how do we handle the problem?

A colleague of mine recently said that we ought to be concerned about our plans for the year 2000. I am a believer in the George Allen philosophy that "the future is now." The problems are here. The opportunity is before us today to assign top priority to the creation of the National Periodicals

Center and to decide on its governance and the governance of similar national programs. You represent a most important segment of library leadership. What say you to the challenge?

We seem to be disinterested in the outcome of the game because the score is 14-0 against us. But if you will take the time right now to look at the clock, you will note that it is only half time. Let us get our game together; we have got another half to play. If we do not want to win the big game, there is, of course, no need to huddle -- to bring all of the factions together. ARL can ignore the political base of ALA and the remarkable talents of Eileen Cooke. CRL can also go it's own way and ignore the presence of NCLIS. We call all fail to support the White House Conference. I predict that the results of such separateness will be a losing season for this year and for years to come.

The converse is equally true. If we join ARL, ALA, LC, and CLR and provide proper leadership, 1979 could be the year we launched the National Periodicals Center -- a year to be remembered by Congress, librarians, and patrons alike.

Try it, you'll like it.

NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

Warren J. Haas
Council on Library Resources

MR. HAAS: As your Chairman indicated, the purpose of this morning's meeting is discussion, and I will be as brief as or perhaps even briefer than Bill Welsh. My topic is the bibliographic side of things, and I will make a three or four-minute prefatory statement to give you some sense of the Council's present character and its program directions.

The Council is now in its 23rd year, and, until the year just finished, was funded principally and almost exclusively by the Ford Foundation. Beginning a year ago, several other foundations joined forces in providing support. That fact in itself is a remarkable thing, in that the concern about libraries and the functions that libraries carry out is one of the few ventures of common interest and concern to a large number of foundations. Initially, the Council ran at about a million-dollar-a-year level, back when a million dollars was worth two million dollars a year, and there was a fair amount of latitude and discretion in the way that money was spent. That, I think, is the principal change in recent times. The Council now has far less discretionary money because the funding base is substantially smaller. So, we are now focusing on three or four topics and building the financial support to address those topics purposefully. In a sense, we cannot do the range of things we once did, but, in certain specific areas, perhaps we can work a little more intensively than we did in the past.

In briefest form, those areas are:

1. Bibliography. This is not new, but we are reassessing where we are going. Our objective is to help bring into being one of the Commission's targets, a cohesive national bibliographic system that serves users of libraries, permits libraries to be more cost-effective, and is economically viable. The day of the annual dole to keep our heads above water is over. Whatever we do has got to go on its merits.

2. National Collections. The technical report for a National Periodicals Center is an example of the work the Council will try to do, simply because of our conviction -- endorsed, I am sure, by everyone here -- that the time has come to build national capacities which will, at the same time, improve the options of individual libraries on how to spend their own limited resources.

3. Management. If we are in fact building a new world in which we have some national capabilities, it is imperative that libraries of all kinds take advantage of those national capacities. This will require a transition in the way librarians view themselves and their

organizations and certainly in the way faculty members view libraries. Thus, it seems imperative that we do some rethinking of, not so much library objectives, but the way libraries achieve those objectives. To that end, we have worked with several foundations to help make sure that ARL's Office of Management Studies, for example, is funded and is in a position to embark upon work in this area.

4. Professional Education. In this area, we have a great many questions and absolutely no answers. It is a topic of major concern, because the requirements for running academic and research libraries -- or any large library in any form -- make it a very different ballgame today than it was five, ten, twenty, thirty years ago. It is imperative that we rethink the process of training people to assume the responsibility for these incredibly important enterprises.

5. Research and Analysis. Because we do not have enough information about the way libraries work, what dollars will buy, and the relationship between academic activity, institutional activity, and libraries, we face a whole range of economic and other questions that need attention. We will try to find a way to address them.

Now let me turn back to the specific matter of bibliographic control, because it is there that we are now about to embark upon a major enterprise. As a result of recent work by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the Library of Congress, the Council, the Network Advisory Committee of the Library of Congress, the Network Technical Architecture Group, and work by Larry Livingston of the Council, Henriette Avram, and a good many others, it became much clearer to us what would be required to bring into being a national bibliographic system designed to serve the needs of libraries and their users. A year-and-a-half ago, all these groups put together a fairly substantial document describing in general terms the kinds of work that needed to be done. When I came to the Council last winter, this was clearly one of the items that needed attention, and we clearly were not funded to do it. So, in the last few months, we have put together the money and the machinery for overseeing the development of this national bibliographic system, a process we anticipate will take four or five years. When it comes to money, we are talking about something in the neighborhood of five to six million dollars. By and large, that amount has now been formally committed, or is so close to being committed that we are ready to proceed.

Our second concern is the machinery for overseeing the process itself. Obviously, this enterprise is critically important not only to libraries, universities, and the scholarly community, but to library users, whether they are public, academic, or special libraries. Because it is so important, we paid a fair amount of attention to the process of establishing the machinery to do the work. What we now have in place is not necessarily a final plan, but one with which we can start.

First of all, there will be a managing committee, involving the Library of Congress, the National Commission, and the Council. Fred Burkhardt last night talked about retiring, but he is not all that retiring. He is joining

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Bill Welsh and myself in membership on this steering committee, simply because we felt it imperative that not only the library world be represented, but also the scholarly community. What we are about to do must be credible nationally on every front, and Fred's willingness to join in this is a step in that direction. Lee Jones, who is the Health Sciences Librarian at Columbia, and who was the manager of the enterprise that produced the technical development plan for a national periodicals center, joins the Council on November 1st on a fulltime basis as a program officer. Lee will work directly with me and be responsible for the management of this enterprise over the next few years.

Of principal importance, though, is a third component -- what we are tentatively calling a "program committee". This will be the group of primary policy makers, the people who will determine the methods we use for each of the tasks we undertake. Initially, six persons have been named to this group and have agreed to serve. Each is there for his or her own talents. We have not attempted to have all organizations represented, but I think, implicitly, everybody is represented in this venture. The six include Frederick Kilgore, Rod Schwartz of the Washington Library Network, Ed Shaw, newly-elected President of the Research Libraries Information Network, which is a merger of RLG and BALLOTS, Henriette Avram of the Library of Congress, who has been a leader in this enterprise for a good many years and is one of the most knowledgeable people in the business, Carol Ishimoto, head of the Technical Services Department at Harvard, who is a prominent person in the cataloging side of libraries and the general bibliographic control side, and, finally, Herman Fussler of the University of Chicago, who has been a consultant to the Council for a good many years and has prepared a number of background papers that are grist for the mill for this group. This is the beginning. These six people have been told they will be asked to work intensively. They will find out very quickly how intensively. We may add to this number, but we started with these six.

Finally, there is a long list of people on whom we intend to draw for their expertise, whether in commmunications, technology and computers, financial management, or administration. As I said, whatever we end up with must be credible not only to librarians but also to the users of libraries, especially the scholarly community. It must be seen as something of importance by university administrators, by trustees of universities, by trustees of large public library systems, and all of those people who have responsibility for putting recorded knowledge to work. Our goal is to transform and make rational the bibliographic structure of the country. I would even go beyond that, because, in the end, this will be an international enterprise. It is by no means an easy venture, and none of us knows where it will lead. We have concentrated on setting up the machinery so that the machinery can act in appropriate ways when the time comes.

I have a one-page chart that I will give to ARL for inclusion in the Minutes of this meeting (see Appendix A) that will describe what we are about in a schematic way. In the simplest terms, it is, first of all, the decentralized input of standardized records from a variety of libraries across the country and around the world. Second, it is the creation of a bibliographic record service that will build and maintain, in machine-readable form, all of the bibliographic files (or that will be linked to bibliographic files wherever they are maintained). Third, this service will begin to produce some of the bibliographic products that imaginative use of computing and communications technology makes possible. For example, the other day a group of people from LC came to see us about some support for the bibliography of Asian studies as it makes a transition from 3x5 cards and hot-lead typesetting to a computer-based index of bibliographic records relating to Asia. In a sense, a product like this should be a product of a national bibliogrphic service. Finally, this service must have the capacity to transfer records to networks and to individual libraries, so that those networks or libraries can make use of the products for their own purposes.

Already, we have some remarkable components in place in the form of existing networks, but there are a great many things that must be done to transform the parts into a cohesive whole, one that will provide access to information for all people wherever they are and will be economically viable in a way that will allow libraries maybe to spend their existing money in more efficient ways than they do now.

With that I will end.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Alphonse F. Trezza
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

MR. TREZZA: I am pleased to be here to talk to you again about the Commission and some of its activities. My assigment this morning is to speak about the White House Conference, some of the planning for it, and some of the surrounding efforts concerned with funding.

First let me briefly review with you: The White House Conference will be held on October 20th to November 1st, 1979, in Washington, D.C. Preparatory to that Conference, we are in the midst of 57 conferences: 49 states (One state has chosen not to participate), six territories, D.C., and the American Indians are having pre-White House Conference conferences. As of this weekend 24 conferences have been held. We have not quite reached the halfway mark. They must all be finished by April 30th, 1979, to enable us to have enough time to analyze their recommendations.

When the White House Conference law passed, it was clear by congressional reaction that the participants in a White House conference had to be the public and not you and I, because Congress, as you heard last night, is more interested in what the non-librarians, the non-professionals want. They expect us to be in favor of libraries. We are the committed, but they want to know what the others want. Why are they not using our libraries more, for example? How come there is only about 30% use of public libraries? I am sure that use of academic libraries is not too much higher, maybe 50%. The important thing is that we need to do more and we need to do better. Unless libraries are not necessary.

So the Congress said, "Let us find out what the other people think." In setting forth the planning, therefore, we had to adopt a formula that two-thirds of the participants at the state and national meetings would be what we call "non-library related". We use that word rather than "non-professional", because library trustees, for example, who are not professional in our sense of the word, are nevertheless already committed to libraries and therefore do not fall into what we are calling the "lay public". With that definition, we set about this plan. It has created some problems, but on the whole, it has worked pretty well. The mandate also requires that the state conferences represent the state as a whole geographically, ethnically, educationally, and so forth. So, we have issued all kinds of guidelines to help the states do their job. We have a consultant staff which meets with every state at least twice before its meeting, and the states have planning committees which involve academic, school, public, and special librarians, information scientists, trustees, and citizens of various ilks. And the planning is going pretty well.

The 24 conferences held so far have produced a number of recommendations. And we have said in all of our literature that the state conferences are a basic, integral, important part of the total process. The success of a state conference will dictate to a large extent the success of the national conference. If the states, by that conference have become a cohesive operating group of libraries, a multi-type library system, so to speak, then the national system is guaranteed. If the states are weak, you cannot build a national system. You cannot build on sand. We must strengthen the states. Presently, it is uneven. You can pick out better than I can which states are strong in library services and which are weak.

The state conferences, then, have as one goal trying to bring each state together to discuss its own problems, so that the state faces state and local issues, such as funding, coordination, and so forth. Hopefully, those issues will also identify some national problems, which are the ones that we will consider.

We are now starting to get all the resolutions that have been passed by the first 24 states and to put them in columns under the eight objectives listed in the Commission's program document. We will also add whatever additional columns are necessary for those that do not fit, so that we can see where the emphasis, the interest, and the concerns are. This process has been going on, and you and I, as academic librarians, can only participate at the state level if we are willing to move ourselves to do so. If academic librarians or special librarians -- take any group you like -- are not active at the state level, it is because they did not make the effort. The machinery is there. I have attended a number of conferences so far, and I must say I am pleased that the academic librarians have been well represented.

The Commission was worried about the identification of national issues. I am speaking from a national perspective now. Although we are looking to the states, we cannot forget the fact that we did have our own hearings throughout the country, and that we do have a sense of national issues because we do represent national groups. Thus, the Commission devised two other ways of getting input for consideration of what will be the national issues.

Besides the state conferences, we decided we would run a number of what we are calling theme conferences. There will be one in November in Pittsburgh (which we are doing cooperatively with the University of Pittsburgh) on governance of the national network, a very important meeting where we are going to spend two-and-one-half days discussing the issue before a large audience from throughout the country. Let us see if we cannot take care of some of the hang-ups of the groups that Bill Welsh mentioned by having a free-flow discussion. A second theme conference concerned funding, and I will come back to that one. A third one that we are starting to work on is one on literacy. Our new Chairman, Charles Benton, has as one of his major interests the whole problem of literacy. George McGovern has publicly expressed a tremendous interest in this, so has John Brademas. Congress is concerned about this issue of literacy, so we are going to deal with that one.

With these theme conferences, we pull people together to discuss the issues for a couple of days. The one in Pittsburgh will be a broad meeting; the one on funding was a small invitational meeting. We are not quite sure how literacy will go.

In addition to that method, we have a third scheme for obtaining input. We have an oft-repeated open invitation to all the national associations to send us some time before April 30th an official letter on any issues they hope will be considered at the national conference.

The problem we want to avoid is what happened to the White Conference on the Handicapped, where they had 35,000 issues. They reduced it to 3,500, but they never even got around to voting on it. We are going to limit ourselves to six major issues, with somewhere between six and ten subtopics under each. Obviously, our issues will be broad enough. We will have 50 discussion groups at the National Conference. Conceivably, you can see how this might break down. Obviously, trying to pull all this together and have a viable conference is not an easy task, but we are committed and we are convinced that we will have a very successful conference.

The success of the conference can only be measured by its outcome. If we do not prepare the machinery for implementation at the end of the conference, all of this will have been for naught. Just the other day, I was reading the report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries that Fred Burkhardt was Vice Chairman of, and it sounded like a broken record. Some of the very same things that were said in that report we have said in our document, and I read the same things in the press constantly. We talk about it, we never produce it. The conference must produce a viable program, part of it legislative and part of it not legislative, but part of it that you and I can do if we have the will do do it within our own libraries, in our own states, and in our own localities, by bearing our share of the problem. That is the goal.

As we prepare all of this, the Commission itself will undertake the major responsibility for implementation. We cannot do the implementation, but we can take the responsibility to see that others do it. We are, after all, not an operating agency, we are a planning agency, a coordinating agency, an advisory agency.

Enough background on that. Now let me turn to a specific problem, just to give you some sense of how we are dealing with it. One of the major issues is going to be funding. If we are going to have a national system, the funds for it must come from a partnership of local, state, and federal sources.

The Commission did a study a few years ago that was aimed at public libraries, but the percentages are pretty realistic for all types of libraries. In it, we stated that there was too much emphasis on local dollars to support public libraries and that they could not handle the problem. You see, if the people in California had listened to the Commission's report, the local libraries would not have been depending on local support for 85% of their money, but only 30%. Then they might not have been hurt as much by Proposition 13. You cannot rely on local support in today's world because then libraries depend on the property tax almost exclusively. So the Commission suggested that there be a realignment of support for libraries: 20% from the Federal Government, 50% from the states, and 30% from the local sources. There is no magic to the formula. Those figures are not necessarily right, but at least they give you the direction. In other words, we need a large mass of state support, reasonably good federal support, and still effective local support, because local control obviously must be maintained throughout.

Academic libraries have two basic types: those that are supported almost completely by the state and those that are supported almost completely by private funds. So they are a little bit different. Schools, for example, are supported almost completely by the states, with some federal help. All of these have a little bit of federal support now. With that in mind, we said "Let us look at the whole present package of library legislation -- LSCA, ESEA, HEA, et cetera -- and let us do it in this way: We will first get someone to do a basic paper on funding. We called it "Prospects, Possibilities, and Alternatives of Federral Support of Libraries and Information Services, Design for the Agency." We then had a two-step invitational meeting. The first step was to pull together about 25 or 30 people who were committed to the programs, and we spent two days discussing and debating the paper.

We then had a second meeting where we called together those who represent the legislative and public sectors. For example, we invited people from the various congressional offices, people from the Office of Management and Budget who make the decisions for the administration, people from the ACIR, which is the Commission that handles the cooperation and relations between state governments and federal government, the Mayors Conference, the Governors Conference, and so forth, the whole gamut of people. Again, we had about 25 or 30 people, this time for one day, because we knew we could not hold them for two.

The paper suggested first of all that there are four ways the Federal Government funds programs. One, of course, is categorical aid. That is what we have in the library field at the moment. LSCA and HEA are categorical aid, namely, specific dollars for specific, narrow programs. Secondly, they have revenue sharing, where money goes directly to the field. As you know, revenue sharing goes to the communities -- to the state to some extent, but mostly to cities and counties. They have this money and they are fairly free to do with it as they will. As you also know, when they first passed revenue sharing, they had five priorities, and libraries were one of them. Later, they revised it and removed all the priorities. When we were a priority, we got less than 1/2 of 1% of the total nationwide, which gives you some idea of what the local people thought of libraries. A lot of it was used for replacement money, instead of new money. So revenue sharing does not work for libraries, based on the experience we have had to date. A third method is what they call block grants, and they do this in a number of areas. The fourth method is the old business of direct appropriations to agencies, the National Library of Medicine, the Library of Congress, DOD, and so forth, who have large information programs, and they get direct appropriations. Of course, an agency that has money on a regular budget can use some of it for contracting purposes. OE does that, for example, in one of its programs.

These are the four ways you have. The paper laid all these out, talked about the advantages and disadvantages of each, and then talked about the trends in government. For the last ten to twelve years, the Federal Government has been very concerned about the growth of categorical grants. They really would like to consolidate categorical programs more in terms of block grants. We then concentrated our discussions in those meetings on the question, "If we must go a new way, and the Congress tells us we really must, because we have been going this way since 1956 and they feel that it is time for us to have some new ideas and some imagination on funding, then what is the way to go? Obviously revenue sharing will not work. You cannot get direct grants as the agencies do. So, the one that is left is block grant approach, and it is a very simple one.

What you do is say to the government that, "Libraries per se are so important that the government must consider them in a major way, not piece by piece by piece, but as a cohesive whole. Now, in this, let us say, new law for funding of libraries, you would have two major thrusts. The first is what we call support or programmatic. That would be similar to what we have in terms of categorical types. In others words, you would identify programs -- public libraries, higher education, and so forth. And it would say, there is money in there to support public libraries for local services, such as LSCA Title I, or there is money in there to support resources, HEA Title II-A. These would be programmatic, and something like that would continue to exist.

The other part, though, would face the national scene and national concerns. For example, that would include things like support of key national resources, the major research libraries, so that they can meet national objectives as well as institutional goals, or it might include the creation of a national and/or regional periodicals center, the maintenance of an adequate bibliographic control apparatus (including support of MARC on-line bibliographic services), the development of an adequate communications system for a nationwide network, education of staff required to assure development of a cost-effective nationwide network, or research in library and information science. These would be the kinds of programs that fall into the national part of the program. In other words, we would be saying that Congress must address both the traditional support programs and the new essential developing network. That is the thrust.

That general idea was supported by both groups, although not specifically now. Nobody said, "Yes, let us buy the program." What they said is that it is an idea, it sounds interesting, we should pursue it further, and we should discuss it further.

Let me hasten to tell you that the Commission has not and will not take a position on any of this until after the White House Conference, because this is the input stage. What we are doing is sharing ideas. Between now and the White House Conference we want you to react to these ideas. No matter what you read in the library press, the Commission has no position on this issue. Its only position is that it supports libraries and wants the Administration and the Congress to put more money into library programs. That is its position, but it has not changed positions concerning how you do it.

Those theme conferences are over. That funding paper is being revised because a lot of people want a chance to read it for themselves now. We did not circulate the first two drafts because they were in process with these groups especially. But now that they are finished, we have an obligation to make the paper available to anybody who wants it, and a number of people have already requested it. We have over 120 requests already for it. It is being revised and you may also read it, remembering that it is a think piece and nothing more. Now, that gives you an example of a theme conference.

Hopefully, some of those ideas will be discussed in detail at the White House Conference, and maybe the Conference will come up with some recommendations for implementation.

You can see that it is possible, if we properly coordinate our activites on a national periodicals center between now and the end of that conference, that we could tie the two efforts together so that the White House Conference would be in full support of that idea. We would start the process now, we would not wait to start it then. But the process of passing legislation for a national periodicals center will realistically be long, so that, by the time of the White House Conference, it will still be in the Congress being debated. That would be an ideal way of doing it.

Now, what can you do between now and the end of April? Those of you who are in states that have not had a conference, make sure you at least know what is going on, if you are not already involved. Make sure that your conference does look at national issues. Make sure that your conference looks at the the problem of sharing and cooperating. Do what you can to make certain that all types of libraries get their fair share of discussion and their fair share of state money. There is nothing that says that state money must only go to public or school libraries. There is nothing that says that academic libraries cannot have their fair share of those state funds. What you have got to do is demand it. Be in there with everybody else and fight together.

My biggest fear on new programs at the national level -- and I am sure it is true at the state level -- is this. Someone said to me, You know, that periodicals system sounds great to me, but I am worried. You want five or six million dollars a year, or whatever that figure happens to be. You know where it is going to come from. The Congress just passed $266.4 million for the library program. What they are saying is that they will simply carve this five million out of that same money. So they are saying, "Whose hide is it going to come out of, LSCA, ESEA, HEA, Medical Library Assistance Act?" That is the fear, the fear of change, the fear that the same pie will not be big enough for anything new. Nobody wants to share what they already have, it seems. That is true at the state level and at the federal level. We have to convince people that that is not the way it is, that libraries are so important that it is time they received their rightful priority. We must convince our legislators at all levels that this is true and that we need new money, not the same money.

Now, we do face this great problem of an era in which there is a resistance to spending, taxes, and all, and Proposition 13. But when I go back and think over my career, I cannot remember a year when it was a good time to get money. Believe me, I cannot, even in the so-called "Golden Sixties. It just was not true. We are looking back with nostalgia. Go back and read what we said in the literature. So, I do not buy that inhibition. I maintain that we can get the money if we have the will to fight for it together. If we do not move as a whole, we are lost.

When John Brademas' staff talked to me a while back about programs, their biggest advice was: "Al, if you can bring together a group who all support a program, then you have a good chance." If we get two or three major groups going in different directions, then forget it. They just will not touch it, because they do not want to be associated with a loser, naturally.

John Brademas and Senator Pell have been the two best friends for library legislation in the last ten or fifteen years, and I know we can get them to introduce legislation. But we want to move when we are sure it is going to work and is going to be successful. What we do not need is internecine warfare. What we need is to work together as a block to guarantee that Congress will be convinced that we are important. That is our goal. The Commission will do its best to coordinate this activity, because our existence by law is for exactly that purpose. I went back and read it the other day. Somebody had called me on the phone with a question about the Commission and I was reviewing the law with them.

Again, all it says is that we advise the Congress and the President, that we are to develop a national program, and that we are to advise the libraries throughout the country -- public and private, local, state and federal -- on problems of library and information services. That is what we are trying to do, and our job, along with the Library of Congress and the Council on Library Resources, is to work with all the associations to bring about what we all need, service to people. In the final analysis, we all work for one reason - to serve people, not ourselves. Thank you.

DISCUSSION

MR. DE GENNARO (Pennsylvania): We just heard Jim Haas and Bill Welsh make a case for a library board and a plea for us to get behind such an idea. I thought Al Trezza was going to speak to that issue, and maybe he has. But I would like to ask Al how he or the Commission feels about that, because, when I have heard Al make this speech before, I always seem to hear him saying that everyone should get behind the National Commission and then everything will be all right, as long as you do it our way. But there are many other interest groups. There is ARL and the whole list of groups that Bill Welsh just read off to us. Sometimes I think maybe NCLIS has to change its attitude a little bit and cooperate with the rest of the library world. Could you comment on that, Al?

MR. TREZZA: I thought I had, but let me try it again. The Commission has not taken a policy stand on the issue of governance. When we did our part of the periodical study, you will remember that, under governance, it says there should be two advisory committees, one to the Commission concerning the whole system and one to the Library of Congress concerning just the center. That is the Commission's policy as of today. It has not changed, because it has not had anything presented to it to change. Since then, the technical development plan has been completed, and that takes a different slant. Not only did it address a national periodicals center, it addressed something broader called "the possibility of a national lending library," and it also talked about a national library board. That is a whole new idea. That idea has not been discussed in the field.

Meanwhile, the Commission went ahead and set up a conference this November on governance. The Commission cannot take a stand on the national library board today, if, in November, something else comes out of the conference on governance. From the Commission's point of view, it has now asked for two inputs to try to make its own decision a little bit later: One, we convened an Advisory Committee on the National Periodicals System, and they met last week for two full days. It was a very good meeting. The group adopted a number of propositions which they are now checking to make sure they are accurate. The propositions will then go to the Commission as interim information. The governance meeting will be in November, and what comes out of that will also go to the Commission.

The Advisory Committee will meet again after the Commmission meets in December and will continue its efforts to give the Commission recommendations in time for the next Commission meeting, which is in March. So, between now and March, the Commmission must face up to the issue: What is its view on the whole business of governance vis-a-vis a national library board, a public corporation, or call it what you like.

It is not that they are not in step. The Commission cannot take an action the way you can. You see, this Association can simply take an action; the Commission cannot. We must make sure we talk to the whole sector, the information sector and the library sector, the academic and the public libraries, the state libraries and the school libraries. We do not have the luxury of being able to make a decision quickly. We must go through the process, because that is our role.

We spent some time discussing governance at our last meeting. We will try our best, believe me, to come out with a considered decision, and we will certainly support the community as a whole. But we cannot support ARL if nobody else agrees with it. If you do not have ALA, to just name one -- and there are many others -- agreeing with the general thrust, it would be foolish to think that this will happen.

That is the point I keep making. It is not that we do not support the national library board. We are not sure now is the time to say so, because we do not know what the others think. Preliminarily, I have received a lot of flack and fear from academic librarians, as well as the others. We do not know enough yet. When we get enough input, believe me, the Commission will take a firm stand and we will fight together with you to make it happen. And I am sure it is going to happen. We will have a national periodicals center and we will have some kind of a governance at the federal level. It is in our program document. We called it "the locus of federal responsibility". It is not a new idea. We have been working on it for two years.

MR. DE GENNARO: I guess I just wanted to add something in response to Al, namely, it seems to me that time is running out and maybe we do not have the luxury of waiting for the Commission to go through this long and drawn-out process of getting the kind of consensus that is needs. I recognize that, because of the kind of organization it is, it has to do that. But I also have the feeling that, unless library groups and the library community get behind the idea of a national periodicals center and a national library agency, unless we do that within the next six or eight months, we may have lost an opportunity.

I sit on a couple of the groups. I am on the CRL Board and, while I am no longer a part of the ARL Board, I do feel as though I am plugged into what is going on. Again, I have the feeling that there is a consensus building behind a national periodicals center and a national library agency, and that one of the major inhibitions to bringing them into existence might very well be NCLIS.

MR. WELSH: This will be the first case in history that I have ever defended Al Trezza, but I think there is some misunderstanding here. Perhaps, in my remarks, I should have indicated what at least Jim, Al, and myself mentioned as a possible strategy with respect to the time. Al did mention the Pittsburgh conference. Some of us are going to be making remarks out there. It will be an opportunity for a fairly general discussion of the question of governance.

With respect to the technical development plan, CLR produced 1500 copies of it. We produced a summary of it in our Annual Report, saying that the full document was available from the Library of Congress. Nancy Gwinn published a statement in Library Journal last week. I have asked Bob Wedgeworth for a two-hour period at the mid-winter meeting of ALA so that we could review the plan from a number of different perspectives. I think the sense of urgency is present among all of us, but I think it is also important that we give this new plan a chance to proceed along a natural course. There are some imaginative, creative ideas in there that affect publishers. If we move too rapidly and create opposition by failing to reckon with all of the groups that are involved, I think we can do a great disservice. So, I think we should just allow it to flow. Get the Pittsburgh reaction and then, if we can, handle this at midwinter, where we are going to get a different segment.

As a result of a meeting that Al called, the two journal committees of AAP and AAUP will be convening to give their reaction to this, because the publishers have complained that they were not represented in the Advisory Committee to CLR. So, if we can get those two groups together and get their assurance that the plan will not, in fact, jeopardize scholarly or journal publishing but will aid it instead, I think we have a far better chance of succeeding.

From a budgetary point of view, we have until May 15th to submit new legislation for the following fiscal year's appropriation process. It seems to me that suggests a sense of urgency. I think it is probably a good timetable.

MR. HAAS: I would also add just two things. One, the Association of American Universities, through its Library Committee, is actively involved in this consideration. Second, the National Inquiry into Scholarly Communication, an effort that has been under way for a couple of years, is coming to an end, with its report due some time in late winter. This same subject will be addressed in those two activities.

MR. ANDERSON: Thank you very much. We invite you, panel, to return so that you can share the podium with the official reactor in about 20 minutes.

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PANEL OF ARL REACTORS

NATIONAL LIBRARY NETWORK DEVELOPMENT

Richard M. Dougherty

MR. DOUGHERTY: As I sat listening this morning, I tried to jot down a few points, not having any idea what our speakers were going to say. It made it a little difficult to plan in advance. I think I can say that the issues have been laid out: the National Periodicals Center, the National Library Board, the bibliographical network, the problem of funding for libraries, resource sharing, and preservation. Yet, strangely enough, I am sure these are really not new issues, they are old issues recast. I think the difference is that we have finally reached the point where I think something is going to happen. I think there are important things afoot.

As far as governance is concerned, I believe some other reactors will be talking about that. I can sympathize with Dan Boorstin's concern about centralization, and those of you who know me know how I feel about big systems, big government, and centralization in general. On the other hand, I think it is extremely important that some sort of leadership mechanism be established so that we can move ahead. In the debate over governance, I hope we do not lose sight of the fact that we need some mechanism so we can achieve progress.

I would like to go back to AACR II and closing the card catalogs as an example of the role I believe ARL can play. You remember that several members of the Association were concerned about closing card catalogues and AACR II two or three years ago, and nothing really happened. We all just sat back and went, "Ho-Hum". I think, in a way, we allowed a vacuum to grow, and then, when it happened, we all got upset, both individually and as an Association. Yet, when the decision was made and we began reacting, we saw first hand the type of influence ARL can exert. I am personally convinced that, if it had not been for ARL, the community would not have reached a consensus on August 3rd that a one year's delay was in our best interest. I know, in a sense, it was a negative leadership role we played. I am not sure it was the most positive action we could have taken. I think we would have been more effective had we gotten involved much earlier.

Perhaps that is my message today. I know it is trite, but I really believe that important events are afoot. I did not realize that only 79 libraries voted on the question of closing the card catalog. I think that is, if you will pardon me, inexcusable. I think that 105 libraries should have responded. I do not care what the response was, but there should have been some response. Whatever position ARL might adopt in the coming months, I hope it will be active and help influence these decisions on funding the National Periodicals Centrer to the best advantage of ARL libraries. In the final analysis, I think what is in the best interests of ARL libraries will be in the best interests of our users on the campus, and, although it may be a very narrow view, I would even say in the best interests of the library community at large.

A NATIONAL PERIODICALS CENTER

C. James Schmidt

Half-time includes exhortations from Coach Welsh and a chalk talk, complete with X's and O's, outlining our deep threat from offensive coordinator Jim Haas. My role is that of specialist, to kick-off the second half.

In preparing my remarks for this morning, I performed the usual rituals of reviewing minutes of past ARL meetings. I think I can admit to you my mounting horror as I reviewed no less than three ARL meetings in this decade which dealt with "national issues affecting research libraries." This program makes the fourth since 1971. I recount this not to cast aspersions but simply to observe that we have been talking, often, about the same things. I hope we have come to a point where we and other segments of the library community can agree on a collaborative effort to establish one piece of the national picture: a National Periodicals Center.

I will not review for you the well-known and depressing statistics showing the devastating effects of journal and serial price inflation on all our budgets. I shall also spare you a recap of the interlibrary loan studies sponsored by ARL in 1974-75: Stevens, Hayes, Palmour, et al. What I want to do is focus on the current report from the Council on Library Resources.

First some background. You will recall that, during our meeting in San Diego in May, 1977, members received copies of a report entitled "Effective Access to the Periodical Literature: A National Program", which had been prepared by the NCLIS Task Force on a National Periodicals System. In September, 1977, NCLIS approved this report, which recommended that LC establish and operate a National Periodicals Center as the middle tier of a three-tiered national system for access to periodical literature. LC sought foundation support for starting a Center, and, failing to find any, requested that CLR seek foundation support for developing what has come to be called the "Technical Development Plan". You have all received a copy of the Plan, and I urge you to read it and share it with colleagues on your campuses. It is a comprehensive plan - innovative and in some respects ingenious.

I wish to spend the balance of my allowed time on the issue of governance for the NPC. Not, I hasten to add, because I am interested in governance -- I am not -- but because the reactions to the Technical Development Plan which I have encountered to date are directed at the governance issue. To begin, it seems clear that new legislation is needed if the NPC is to be established and federally funded, since LC is neither authorized nor budgeted to operate such a Center. It also seems clear that senior senators, congressmen, and staff are prepared to introduce such legislation, if a version can be presented which represents consensus in the library and higher education communities.

As the plan indicates, the problems of an NPC are inseparable from the problems of bibliographic control, networking and communications, and preservation. Thus, legislation could be too narrowly drawn, inhibiting, perhaps fatally, the effectiveness of the NPC. On the other hand, tro broad a legislative mandate would be politically unacceptable to some segments of the library community, including many ARL members, raising as it does the spectr of more federal control of the internal affairs of our libraries. Creeping federalization frequently becomes galloping. So, I suggest that, instead of the two-tiered organization described on p. 136 of the Plan, we think in terms of an as yet un-named independent institution at the national level having several authorized purposes but being initially funded to establish and operate the NPC. Such an agency or institution could be modeled after the National Science Foundation, the National Endowments for Arts and Humanities, the Federal Reserve, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, or COMSAT (if anyone would buy the stock).

At this point, it may be well to recap the evolution of the concept of an operating library agency at the national level. At our 79th meeting in 1972, in the report of one discussion group, there was mention of a "national research library corporation" as a mechanism for effective collective action on the problems confronting research libraries. At the 1977 GLS Conference on bibliographic control, Jim Haas, in his paper entitled "Organizational Structures to Meet Future Bibliographic Requirements", proposed a national panel on bibliographic control and a bibliographic policy committee. You heard more about that earlier this morning. In its "Goals for Action", NCLIS proposed the introduction and passage of legislation which would "establish a locus of federal responsibility." Finally, in a chapter on research libraries, 15 university presidents called for

> Powerful new capabilities for cooperative action by research libraries... not primarily to reduce costs, but rather to help make certain that expenditures for resources, space, skills, and technology in fact produce the desired results.[1]

In my present opinion, the appropriate organizational model for a national library agency and the precise legislative language are both highly technical matters which I would be reluctant to get involved in at this time; nor do I think either issue should be allowed to impede the earliest possible introduction of legislation. Instead, I believe ARL's best interests can be served by setting forth the purposes, objectives, and need for an operating agency at the national level. The details of governance, such as size and manner of appointment of the agency's governing body and administrators, should flow from purposes and objectives.

How do we move ahead? What activities need to be pursued in the next several months to bring the NPC into being, or, to use Joe Jeffs' figure from our 1971 meeting "to find the lovely unicorn?" These are described in a chapter of the CLR Plan beginning on Page 167. First, ARL needs to work with other organizations, such as ALA, AAU, the Center for Research Libraries, ACLS, and appropriate legislative offices, to prepare and seek passage of legislation. Second, ARL, in concert with other organizations, needs to work actively to sell the NPC to various constituencies, e.g., the publishing community, various types of libraries, and library users. Third, a continuing planning effort should be sustained which will include selection of a basic collection for the NPC and the design and specification of data processing and communication systems.

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[1] Research Universities & the National Interest; p. 91.

At our 78th meeting in 1971, John McDonald observed that "We have the makings of a consensus, and we need simply to capture its essential elements." At the same meeting, Joe Jeffs called a national periodical resource center "an old idea whose time has come." I believe both were correct, and I hope that we will not get stalled by haggles. We have a viable plan for the NPC, and we have an opportunity to get legislation introduced. It is worth remembering that the final form of legislation will reflect congressional desires: We may propose, but Congress will decide. To quote a committee colleague, the sage of Storrs, "Somethin' beats nothin' everytime."

As a kicking specialist, and on behalf of your Standing Committee on the National Periodical System, I will be presenting a statement for your endorsement this afternoon.

NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

Joseph Treyz

I would like to combine my comments with the thoughts and plans of the ARL Task Force on Bibliographic Control, since the two are so closely intertwined. The national program outlined by the panel speakers this morning is one that has the enthusiastic support of our Task Force. Rarely has this problem been addressed adequately on the national level, due to its complexity and magnitude. In recognizing its importance, the Council on Library Resources has outlined a plan and marshalled funds that should be equal to the job. In our judgment, the success of that plan depends upon the active support and involvement of the ARL librarians. To ensure this, the Task Force hopes to initiate a variety of efforts that will involve ARL in the decisions and development of the national bibliographic system.

Based on the agreements that were established at the August 3rd meeting in Chicago, it is now possible to settle on standards for a national data base, the key element in a national bibliographic system. The data base would be built with input from libraries here and abroad that accept a common set of standards and rules. This decentralized or "scatter gun" approach for building a data base would provide for the unrestricted participation of all ARL libraries and could be combined with the "centers of responsibility" concept, modeled on the Farmington Plan arrangement, in which selected libraries would assume special--but non-exclusive--responsibility for cataloging in designated subject areas. First, however, ARL members must accept the record and input standards which will assure the compatibility and integrity of the system.

The Task Force believes that this objective needs to be approached on two levels: the policy level and the technical level. On the policy level, there appears to be general agreement on the basic principles of a national data base. At the same time, it would be wise to have these elements confirmed by the ARL directors themselves. This type of approval will establish the general principle of adherence to national bibliographic practices. The technical experts can then proceed to work on the detailed documents that will be necessary.

The work in this technical area has already started, with the preparation by Helen Schmierer for the Library of Congress of the draft "National Level Bibliographic Records -- Books". To clarify the issues to be addressed on the ARL director's level, Mr. Joseph Howard has expanded the preface to the Schmierer document to define the policy agreement on the adherence to national standards. This memorandum was sent with the agenda for this meeting, and is dated October 13. In it, Joe Howard states that "organizations intending to create 'national level' records must adhere to accepted cataloging rules, classification systems, subject, name, and series authority systems, as well as to format standards for the identification of data elements in MARC form, and accepted editorial conventions."

The Standards are:

1) AACR I for original cataloging prior to 1981 and AACR 2 for original cataloging beginning in 1981, including the AACR 2 options and "compatible headings" that are adopted by LC.

2) Standards for classification systems are those used by the Library of Congress, National Library of Medicine, National Agricultural Library, and the Dewey Decimal System.

3) The subject headings system, as with the classification system, specifies no single system but allows input for subjects assigned by the national libraries in addition to a separate field for Sears or purely local headings.

4) Name headings will follow the Library of Congress' established form of name and that of the national authority system, when it is developed in the future. (A document is being prepared that will indicate how other organizations can establish name headings and add them to the LC or national authority system).

5) An authority system is also needed for series headings (again to maintain consistency within and among organizations). Series headings should follow LC. Work is also underway to incorporate series headings into the MARC format for authorities. Until LC distributes these series authority records, libraries will have to use local information to maintain consistency in series headings.

6) The other major standard is, of course, the MARC format for machine-readable records. Again, LC is preparing a manual for all organizations to use.

In discussing the degree of input needed from ARL directors, the Task Force was inclined to recommend a separate ARL meeting in December to consider the general principles I have just outlined, prior to a meeting of the ARL technical experts (who will discuss the Schmierer document). However, it was later felt that a meeting of the Directors would be more productive after the technical meeting, especially if problem areas and lack of agreement on other issues develop at the technical level. I would like to ask for an expression of opinion from those in the audience on this quesiton. I should mention first that these meetings will have to be at the expense of the member libraries. Do you feel it would be helpful and important to meet in December to discuss the basic principles? Or can we pass that meeting and go on to the technical meeting and them come back to you if there are major problems that develop?

MR. DE GENNARO (Pennsylvania): Is it right to get that consensus now rather than after the discussion this morning?

MR. TREYZ: What we are trying to do here is to get a feeling for where we are. The Task Force wanted the directors' involvement, but there was some doubt that there would be enough disagreement to justify calling a special meeting of ARL Directors in December. If we all agreee on these basic principles, then we can move forward. If disagreements appear in the future, as we develop details of the standards, I think then would be the time for us to become involved and to decide on the policy questions. Is there general agreement with that? Is there anyone here who would like to see a meeting on policy in December? (There were none.)

MR. BRYANT (Harvard): I would like to ask a question, Joe. Are you at this moment suggesting that we are hereby approving this document?

MR. TREYZ: No. Not at all.

MR. BRYANT: I hope not.

MR. TREYZ: There are many questions, even policy questions, that will have to be settled. What we want is to get a foundation, so that our technical people can start talking together. The next meeting planned is of the technical experts on January 5th and 6th, just prior to ALA Midwinter.

MR. BRYANT: Then it seems to me you are assuming agreement with this document that we have before us now.

MR. TREYZ: No. All we are assuming agreement for are the points that I mentioned before, the principle of original cataloging by AACR 1 before 1981, AACR 2 after 1981, and then the use of the standard LC classifications, standard LC authorities and subjects, and so on. This will give the technical people something to start working with. If we can agree, then they will not have to go over these very basic principles that we all understand and use, and these are used at Harvard as well as at Wisconsin.

MR. McNIFF (Boston Public Library): Is the meeting of the technical experts a small committee meeting, or would the technical experts from the individual ARL libraries meet? Where do you plan to put the meeting?

MR. TREYZ: John Lorenz will be sending a letter to each ARL director inviting the director to send their technical expert to this meeting, which will be set up by the Library of Congress. It will be held in Washington on January 5th and 6th, just prior to the ALA midwinter meeting.

(There was a showing of hands expressing general agreement with the principles Mr. Treyz had outlined.)

In view of this expression, the next meeting on bibliographic control will be a technical meeting sponsored and conducted by ARL and the Library of Congress on January 5 and 6, just prior to the Washington ALA Midwinter meeting. The Task Force will meet shortly afterwards to assess the situation and recomend further steps. Our hope is to have a full set of standards available for presentation to the ARL Board and for possible ratification by the membership at the May meeting in Boston.

The Task Force has also recommended plans for a national microform program. Following a review of draft proposals submitted by Robert Grey Cole and Basil Stuart-Stubbs, the Task Force brought to the ARL Board a proposal for the creation of an Office in ARL for a three-year period to organize and coordinate a national program which would: 1) include microforms in the national date base, 2) improve the bibliographic control of microforms provided by publishers, and 3) develop a cooperative program for retrospective cataloging of microforms.

Another area the Task Force is investigating concerns options, problems and costs of ARL libraries converting to AACR 2. AACR 2 itself will be discussed at the ALA New York Preconference meeting in 1980 and at several workshops sponsored by LC and RTSD around the country. In the meantime, we recommend that ARL investigate the options available to research libraries and provide information showing how the libraries themselves can assess their costs, given their particular situation. Unfortunately, the costs of freezing catalogs and of implementing AACR 2 are affected by so many local variables that there would be limited value in ARL trying to do any general study of the costs. Information should also be available from the ALA Office of Research, which will collect and coordinate individual studies of AACR 2.

In closing, I should mention the growing optimism evident to the members of the Task Force as we move towards establishing a nationally acceptable data base, as we tackle old problems such as microform control that have never been solved, and as we free ourselves from the rigid features and deteriorating conditions of mammoth card catalogs.

Two other members of the Task Force are in the audience: Jim Govan of the University of North Carolina and Joe Howard from the Library of Congress. Do you have anything to add?

MR. HOWARD: Very briefly, I would just like to say that the Schmierer document you have before you is a draft, which is meant for your input and interaction. It is not set in stone, and it will not be until we have a lot of input from you. So please give it some thought. We will be discussing this with your technical cataloging and format staff in January and trying to identify the problems that they need to address and that you need to address with them.

PANEL DISCUSSION

MR. ANDERSON: Thank you gentlemen. Now is your opportunity, since we have no structured discussion. We have planted no questions anywhere.

MR. HAAS: Maybe you should have.

MR. ANDERSON: Yes, maybe I should have.

MR. ROSENTHAL (U. Cal. Berkeley): I would urge ARL members to take a very considered look at the Schmierer document and its introductory matter. I think there are some severe cost implications embedded in that document, and they will accompany the implementation of AACR II. There are also implications in the document that are additional to the implementation of AACR II.

For many libraries, it will be quite difficult to adhere to the kind of standards that are called for in this document, on a continuing basis. I know that Joe Howard has asked for feedback and reaction, and I think we should consider it very seriously. I think, perhaps, this was the kind of thing that Doug Bryant might have been alluding to in his remarks.

MR. BRYANT: It was.

MR. KREISSMAN (U. Cal. Davis): I am particularly struck by one of the rececommendations of the Treyz Task Force, that is, for ARL to do a study of the options available to ARL libraries in regard to the adoption of management of AACR II. I am also appreciative of the fact that Joe pointed out that local variations will create differences in cost factors here. But I am so intent that a real study of this sort find its way to the membership -- since a good many of us are deeply involved in this already -- that I would urge that any possible obstacles of the kind that Joe identified not be allowed to detract from ARL's movement in this area. I would also urge that, noting that there will be local variations, particularly in staff costs, the document be so addressed that ARL members can slot in variables (where such exist) to come up with a reasonable cost estimate of the various options available to us. I would urge that this be given a very high priority by ARL management at this time.

MR. TALBOT (Massachusetts): I would like to echo what Bernard just said. It seems to me that this is something that could be modeled. Granted that the costs are extremely variable, it is nevertheless something that could be modeled, and that would be of great assistance to us all. If the results of using and applying that model could be consolidated by the Committee, I think that would give us a basis for making far more intelligent decisions in these matters.

MR. SHANK (U. Cal. Los Angeles): Not to be outdone by my two previous colleagues, I hope that everyone will note that Proposition 13 has not affected California too drastically. All five University Librarians from California-system ARL members are here.

I would like to go back to earlier comments on the national library agency or national library board. Speaking from the vantage point of the University Librarian at UCLA, I am, after this meeting, more firmly convinced than I was before that we do indeed need a national library agency to help us accomplish various parts of the national plan that we see before us in bibliography, access to resources, and so on. I do hope that we can find a way to enlist the support of all who have an interest in national library activities.

Speaking now from the vista of American librarianship that I have for this year (And, while I can not promise anything, one learns very quickly at the top that about all that one can do as President of the American Library Asso- ciation is to try and help keep things going and not stop things. In this job, success is failing as slowly as possible.), I hope that we will recognize that, while access to periodicals is a key issue for research libraries, there are other library communities in the United States with problems that are as large, if not larger. There are vested interests out there in national pro- grams and in federal legislation, and we need, at the least, to disarm these vested interests by assuring them that we are not trying to do something that would usurp their needs, their powers, and their authorities. In that way, hopefully, we could enlist their support.

If you need an example, look at the size of Federal funding for elementary and secondary school libraries. I do not remember exactly what the figures is, but somewhere in the neighborhood of $235 million. I would suggest that, in our attempts to create something as universal as a national library board, we ought to take account of the fact that there are these 30,000 libraries out there feeding at the federal trough to the tune of $235 million. That represents a very powerful political base. At best, we want them with us, even if they do not have a vested interest in the national periodicals center.

I am suggesting that we pull together these various interests that we know have a political power base so that they help us. I think it did not help us to present a very vital need to reseach libraries in 135 pages, and then, on page 136, recommend something as universal as a national library board or a national library agency. I would suggest we bring the need for the national library agency out in front and argue it as forcefully as we can and induce others to join us. If they do not get any benefit from the national library board, at least they will not stop us from getting it. I hope we can find the forum to bring at least the American Library Association into this activity. I will volunteer my effort to provide platforms and do my best to disarm those who may be alarmed at the approach we are taking.

MR. JACKSON (Indiana): Just before I left for Washington, I received a campus memo for my vice president saying that he hoped very much that a national periodicals center would move ahead swiftly. He was very concerned that ARL give its fullest endorsement to this and hopefully approve it at this meeting and do everything they could to push it ahead. I share that sentiment, and I was a little bit concerned, Bill, with what I perceive to be your suggestion that the national periodicals center was tied to a national library agency. In effect, what I am doing is reinforcing what Russ has just said. I perceive the periodical center as a very tangible goal and objective. Given my experience in several states with the differences in views between academic libraries and the other library sectors, I think that I have a great fear of the emotional issue of governance of a national library agency, by whatever name and however structured. I can see it becoming an inflammatory, divisive thing, and I would hope that we do not let the concern for this agency, as necessary as it seems, cause a National Periodicals Center bomb out.

MR. WELSH: First of all, I share your concern about the points that you just made. At the same time, I was hoping we could recognize that there are these other issues, that, with the NPC, we have an opportunity to broaden the scope of governance in a way that gives us a legislative base to solve some of the other problems. Just take the example of preservation. I am strongly of the opinion, and hopefully most of you are, that that problem is not going to go away. We need to find a way to address it. If we can get legislation that recognizes these other problems but limits the funding to the NPC, maybe we can have both needs met.

There is the risk that, if you broaden the issue and include the national library board, the NPC may in fact fail. But is it not worth the risk to at least begin to address some of our problems with higher authority (I do not like to use the term national library board because that presents problems to many of us), to recognize that a higher authority can, with a legislative base and appropriate subsequent funding, deal with the problem of preservation?

I see a greater risk in not doing it that way, because then, two years from now, when we have got the NPC rolling, we have to go back to the Congress again and say, "Okay, now our second priority is preservation." Then we have to go through the same legislative process all over again.

After having heard Eileen Cooke down at New Orleans give what I thought was a brilliant account of the years it took to get some of the legislation we now have before us, I am not as optimistic as some of my colleagues that this is going to move forward rapidly. But, if we could at least get the attention of the Congress, let them know that there is this problem of some oversight committee but that the particular emphasis at this time is on the NPC, we might be able to accomplish two objectives. I think both of them are important.

MR. JACKSON: If I could just make one small rejoinder, I share your concern for these other issues, for microforms, for bibliographic control, for data bases, for preservation, all of these things. What I am really suggesting is that we be very concerned with our tactics and strategy in approaching the issue. I am not totally convinced that the far larger population of the library world fully understands or shares the goals of academic libraries. We have seen that in some of the governors' conferences. I have a great concern, as a matter of fact, for the White House Conference in terms of understanding and respresenting the needs of research libraries. It strikes me that the national periodicals center is of such fundamental importance to all of us that I am not sure I am willing to take the risk of having it go down the drain if the library community divides on the larger issue of some governing agency.

MR. WELSH: I think I learned some of my basic politics at your feet when you were closer by in Pennsylvania. So I am not likely to dismiss what you have just said. But the question on governance has to be addressed in the national periodicals center as well. Maybe I will end by asking the quesiton: "How do we do that? What should the structure for that be?"

At an earlier point, you turred to the Library of Congress. I now come to you and say we are unable to get the money from a private source. We are in a highly competitive field for our own resources. I think this is a higher priority for the nation right now than it is for the Library. When I present the 1980 budget in the early part of next year and when I ask for 257 jobs and many millions of bucks just to move into the Madison Memorial Building, I am not confident that the Congress is going to pay attention to any leadership we try to exercise in this area.

I think the question of governance must be addressed, and I simply raise the question, "What will it be?" Will it be something that requires legislation? Do we want it to be a broad representative body of advisers that can have an effect upon or be influenced by the needs of this group and the American Library Association? If you can pull off the NPC without that, maybe there is some way, but I do not see that that is possible.

MR. HAAS: Just for two seconds, in the sense of a supplement here: I think there is a hazard in getting too locked into words and ideas and everything else. As Bill says, the word "Board" means so many different things to different people that, I think at this stage of the discussion, it is imperative that we not lock ourselves into things and preconceptions that are not in fact there. Several people today have commented on the recurring of themes year after year after year after year. Why do they recur? I guess I keep coming back to the fact that, in the academic research library field, we have lacked the capcaity to act. I think no one who is trying to find this capacity to act is thinking in terms of some massive superstructure of a federal agency that will dictate what libraries do. There is great concern, in fact, that this be a nationwide enterprise, but also a lot of very thoughtful people are speculating on how one can create a nationwide enterprise that is not governmental in that sense of the word.

What needs to be accomplished is the development of access to information for those who need it, regardless of their affiliation, linking this country to other countries, linking the library community and a set of valid library objectives to the other participants in the process of scholarly communication. I will come back in a minute to that. What we are after is a capacity to act in a limited number of areas where a nationwide effort is in fact essential. I think the processes of communicating among libraries, providing access to materials, developing collections rationally, providing bibliographic process -- preservation is a subset of collection development -- all of these things are intertwined. What we are trying to do here is to finally establish a way to act in a very small number of areas, not for the purpose of establishing a mechanism or governing authority, but to give individual libraries an option that they do not now have in how to spend their money.

I think the fact of life for every library, whether it is a public library, a collegiate library, or a university library, is that every blessed one of them is going to be faced with a set of obligations and expectations that far exceeds the amount of money available to carry them out. The real challenge that we face over the near term is how, as a responsible set of professionals, to work with a limited number of dollars to do what we should be doing. What we are really talking about is the problem of transforming the way libraries work, not of transforming their objectives. Their objectives seem valid to me and always have. We have got to transform the way we achieve those objectives. Faculty members will have to change their perceptions of what a library is. It is in large part, though not exclusively a capacity to deliver information. And there is no neat answer. All kinds of answers are required. No one is smart enough to know what they all are, but we need this capacity to change or the capacity to act. Regardless of whether we use "library board" or "library authority", unless we do it this way, we are going to find ourselves boxed in and being forced to make choices for the wrong reasons.

The profession's real challenge is is to get control of itself. As Russ has said, it is imperative that every component work together on this. We have got a common set of objectives. There is no one step that anybody can take that will meet all of our goals. All kinds of action is required. We cannot solve the problems of school libraries by one funding approach and master the function of bibliographic control or preservation by the same action. We are building a kind of mosaic here. Each part has got to have its place.

This is, I hope, the beginning of a discussion involving everybody -- not only libraries but library users. In the end, we will have to act, and we are going to have to act fairly quickly. I just am very nervous about another decade of churning. I would rather set the machinery in place in as flexible a way as possible so that, when the right responses to a specific need becomes clear, the machinery will be in place to do it. It is the machinery for action that is critical here.

MR. TREZZA: It seems pretty clear to me that that we are all united on the goal of a National Periodicals Center. Our dilemma is how we get it. The matter of govenance is the one that we are focusing on right now.

One of the suggestions that came out of the Advisory Committee last week was that the Commission, along with LC, CLR, and some of the other associations, must get together and talk about strategy and tactics. In other words, how do you accomplish it? At the same time, people can cope with some of the nitty-gritty of the report. There are a lot of other problems with that report which must be resolved, but we do not have to wait to do that while we are moving ahead trying to make it a reality. By the time we become an operating unit, there is time enough to solve all of those problems.

With that in mind, then, the big question was, "How do we move this?" Now, let me give you a personal opinion. This has nothing to do with the Commisssion, because I have not discussed it with them. I do not have any idea whether they like the idea or not. It is immaterial. I will give you my experience in working with legislation.

The problem with suggesting an over-all national library board is that it sets up all the red flags. It is a general fear, as you have heard. So how do you accomplish the goal in the long run? My suggestion would be to consider the possibility of a national periodicals center with a governing body for just the national periodicals center, nothing more. But you could word the legislation in such a way that the governing body's makeup might be similar to what we would like to see in a national library board. Amending legislation to give more responsibility is much, much easier than getting new legislation. You can amend legislation by just tacking it on to any kind of bill. It is much easier to do it by gradualism.

We might think about a strategy which says, "Let us first try to get a bill introduced to set up a national periodicals center with a governing body for just the center and nothing else. Let us hope that that experience will quiet some of the fears, and then we can get an amendment relatively easily to increase its responsiblity to do something else when we have the "something else" in place. It is possible to include preservation in a national periodicals center, for example. It would be preservation at the center, at that moment, but again it is the base of the whole. That is one tactic that might be tried.

The other, of course, is to try to go for the national governance in general, but that is going to take longer and require more consensus-building. That is why we are going to begin tackling this problem at the Commission in November. We envision a year and a half of debate about the focus of responsibility for a whole national system. We do not think we could pull that off between now and next May.

Let me say something about the way Congress works. Let us assume that we do some consensus building. Then, come spring, March, April, somewhere in there, before May 15th, as Bill suggested, let us assume we do get a bill introduced. Let us not worry about what is in it, let us just say we get a bill introduced for a center. Now the process starts. Between that time and the end of the calendar year, there is at least a 50/50 chance we might get it passed. Let us assume optimistically that we do. What you have got now is authorizing legislation but no money. The money part gets introduced in the next session for budgetary purposes in 1980. That will take from the beginning of the year until the end of September to pass, because the new year begins October 1. So that is the earliest we might have funds, if you just want to look down the pike realistically. This assumes we succeed both times on the first try, that is, we get a bill between now and the end of 1979, and we get the appropriation between January 1st and the end of the budgetary process in 1980. So we are looking ahead one or two years, and, with that in mind, I think we should temper the haste. I would rather see success, and I am an impatient person. I am not one who wants to go slowly. My friends will tell you that I never went slowly. I find it very uncomfortable to be playing this role of trying to go slowly, believe me, and I will do what we can from our perspective to help push this thing. There may be another shortcut, but, so far, we have been unable to find it.

MR. ROGERS (Yale): I would like to argue in favor of a broad charter for whatever agency we go for. It seems to me that Al has argued against himself. He has said that, even if we are very successful, it is going to take about three years to get something off the ground. As I understand it, we now have friends in Congress who are willing to do something for us. That has not always been the case. What will the situation be three years from now, five years from now, ten years from now? I think we had better strike while the iron is hot. I cannot see any objection to a broad charter if we can get it through the Congress, and I would certainly urge this body not to fail to support this idea at its meeting today.

MR. SHANK: I guess I did not make myself very clear before. Let me try again.

We do indeed have support in Congress, Rudy. I have been approached by a representative of the President of the University of California on this issue, and the President of the University of California is one of the signers of the book, Research Universities and the National Interest. I know there is that support. But I tell you all here, there are at least two other groups that want networks with large national funding, and those groups are busy. They are the Educational Media Selection Center people and a media bibliographic base group. They are not doing very well in designing their technical standards, because they have a harder community to pull together than we do. But they are busy at work, and, as I tried to indicate before, those two subjects are in the area that relates to elementary and secondary education. That is a powerful constituency, far more powerful than the 15 or even 50 presidents in the AAU. I am afraid that, if we try to establish a broad and gross national library agency, I do not care what you call it -- and Jim, you cannot get away from it merely by saying, "Well, we will not put a word on it." -- we are going to have far more powerful groups to argue with than we may realize.

I am not saying that we should not start. I am saying we should recognize that in the beginning and go out for those people. If there are limits to what we want to do, let us state those limits.

Bill, I am a little disturbed at what I heard you say. I know what you are getting at. If we establish it broadly enough, we do not have to go back to Congress to expand from periodicals to preservatioin, maybe even to monographs, maybe even to a research bibliographic network, and so on. But that is just the problem. What you have described is a foot in the tent and it is not attached to a camel, it is attached to a tyrannosaurus rex, if we do not define it. Let us draw the rest of the animal. Show the people in the public library community, the school library community, and the college community, who are not represented here, that we are establishing something that will not hurt them and might even help them, and we get their support. Or if, indeed, we are going to expand into their territory, we must show that we realize that to begin with by going and getting their support. That takes longer, I am sorry, but you have raised the issue, not I. We cannot overlook those people because their political base is a lot stronger than ours, and already well established.

MR. SCHMIDT: I must say that I am hearing the tapes of my telephone conversations over the last four or five months being replayed here, speakers of equal distinction both on the telephone and on the floor of this meeting this morning.

The issue is the same. The issue is whether to choose, as a strategic objective, something that would cause to come into being a national periodicals center, which may or may not be one foot of a camel that would later become a national lending library but no more, or whether, as Russ has put it, the animal attached to the foot is much larger than simply the national lending capacity for library materials.

In the spring, I was in a state of considerable agitation over the notion that there would be proposed, at least at this time, a multi-purpose national agency. In October, I am now persuaded, for a range of reasons which are mostly political but somewhat pragmatic, that it is possible to propose a national agency that would have multiple authorities but that would, at the same time, have as its initial funding and primary objective the national periodicals center. I quite agree with Russ, however, that it will be necessary to actively, agressively, and diplomatically sell the concept to other sectors of the library and education community. There is no doubt in my mind that that has not been agressively and broadly done to date.

I am, as I have said, persuaded that there is more at stake here than the National Periodicals Center, and I am much persuaded by the time problems and by legislative analysts that it is extremely difficult to go in to get something and then go in to get something else. So it seems to me that we can, if we set our minds to it, create what amounts to a compromise posture, a posture that provides for several authorities but which makes it plain that the initial operating program of such an agency should be the National Periodicals Center.

I have not engaged widely in trying to market this fence-straddle with other sectors of the library community, but I am prepared to do that. In any event, I do think that we have to go to the Congress with a consensual position from the library community, and I see the risk of losing that consensus either way. So, I am prepared to try this fence-straddle and see if it works.

MR. DOUGHERTY (Michigan): I have been listening to the arguments pro and con, and what really concerns me personally is that the periodicals center, an agency we all seem to agree is urgently needed, could become a captive, as Carl Jackson suggested, to this larger concern. We want to move ahead as quickly as possible, but, at the same time, if we are going to develop the consensus within the profession, I think we are looking ahead at several months of hard work. I share Russell Shank's concern, with my experience in ALA. I am not so sure we are going to get that consensus if we talk in terms of this broad authority.

This time, why not learn from the British and the way they have developed their lending library? If I am not mistaken, the lending library was for many, many years a separate agency with no broad authority. I think it operated that way for 20 years. It was not until the last four or five that the

British Library was created. By then, I guess the timing and the climate in Great Britain were right to make this change. I think we can move ahead and accomplish our objectives, and, for the time being, finesse the governance issue.

MR. ANDERSON: I think we have time for one or two more questions.

MR. DAGNESE (Purdue): I would like to infringe a little bit on the hospitality of this group and present a slightly different view. I do so in my role as President-elect of the Special Libraries Association. To the caveats that Russ has suggested, I would add that there is a very large group of librarians and an enormous group of information consumers out there, especially in the for-profit sector, who need to be taken into consideration in any kind of legislation that might evolve. They should become full participants. From my conversations with special librarians, the idea of a national periodicals center is purely praise. There is no problem with that, assuming that access is provided for special libraries. But, with any national library, the appropriate legislation must be so designed that it does not exclude the for-profit sector of the library and information world. I would be happy to use my offices in any way I can.

MR. WELSH: Maybe in my own defense I should read my remarks again. I started off by listing all of the reasons the objectors would oppose such a plan. I did that very deliberately so that you would know that I was aware of the point that Joe just made. But the bottom line I hoped to convey was that I would like a number of these objectors to get together. It would be nice if all of them could get together and do what we are doing right this minute. I think we are accomplishing the objective of this discussion. We are hearing a variety of views. None of us is all that convinced that there is a single way to go.

It is interesting, the point that Dick made about the British Lending Library. The British Lending Library is operated under the auspices of a British Library Board. You might choose that as a pecedent. I do not know whether it is a good one, but I think it is a valid point that, in fact, there is such a board in place.

Whatever we do, I want to leave the message with you that we must get together and represent not only the interests of ARL, as we are doing here today, but the publishing community, the funding agencies, ALA. Whatever effort it is, it is going to fail unless we get our act together and recognize the limitations. We cannot ignore what Carl Jackson said. It is a very real issue. If we decide not to agree with Carl, then we do so at some risk.

We certainly cannot ignore what you just said, Russ, and I agree with you. This is why I am suggesting we need a higher authority, because we need to bring all these vested interests together in some way, and we cannot do it here. We cannot even get a consensus, obviously, among this community. Let us find a way to get everybody who is involved together so that we have a greater chance of success. We certainly have a good chance of failure if we do not.

MR. LORENZ: One staff member from a key congressional office who attended a meeting of congressional staff and federal executives had something very impressive to say to the group. He said, "Why don't you decide what it is you really want and come forth and tell us what you really want, because that may impress us, that may excite us. Since politics -- and we are really talking about a political process here now -- is the art of compromise, why compromise before you really decide what it is you want? You can always compromise later and take less if it becomes obvious that you must take less; but initially take a stand for what you really want, and let us know what it is."

MR. ANDERSON: It sounds like you have pronounced a benediction on this meeting.

MR. WELSH: May I give the benediction instead? Because I think Jim set this up.

MR. ANDERSON: All right.

MR. WELSH: The benediction is a very simple one. It is an Irish blessing. You remember that Jim Schmidt is the kickoff specialist. "May the wind be always at your back."

MR. ANDERSON: Thank you, Mr. Allen. We do have a session this afternoon and I think we will be pursuing fragments of this topic at that session also. Mr. Schmidt has a document that is available, which we hope you will pick up and read during the lunch hour.

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BUSINESS MEETING

Opening Remarks

PRESIDENT FRANTZ: I should like first to thank Lee Anderson for what has been not only a fascinating program but one upon which some of the future actions of our Association and our profession may turn. Lee, we thank you for it very much indeed.

Election of Board Members

PRESIDENT FRANTZ: I now call for the report of the Nominating Committee. We have three vacancies on the Board.

MR. ANDERSON: The membership of the Nominating Committee included Russell Shank, Warren Kuhn, and myself. According to the By laws, "It shall be the duty of the Nominating Committee to select annually as many nominees for the Board of Directors as there are vacancies," this year there being three.

In accordance with those instructions, and on behalf of the Nominating Committee, the following names are submitted for the three vacancies caused by expiration of the terms of Richard Farley, Joseph Treyz, and Edward Connery Lathem: Irene Hoadley, Texas A & M University, Margot McBurney, Queen's University, and James Wyatt, University of Alabama.

PRESIDENT FRANTZ: Thank you. Are there nominations from the floor?

A MEMBER: I move the nominations be closed.

PRESIDENT FRANTZ: There is a motion the nominations be closed. Is it seconded?

A MEMBER: Second.

PRESIDENT FRANTZ: Any discussion? Since we now have three nominees for the three vacancies, is there a motion to accept the slate as proposed?

SEVERAL MEMBERS: So move.

PRESIDENT FRANTZ: Is there a second?

A MEMBER: Second.

PRESIDENT FRANTZ: Any discussion? Are you ready for the question? All in favor signify be saying aye. Opposed. The motion carries. (Accordingly, Irene B. Hoadley, Margot B. McBurney, and James F. Wyatt were elected to the Board.)

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Report of the Executive Director

MR. LORENZ: This has been another eventful six months for the Association of Research Libraries. In fact, during this six-month period, one of our Directors really got into deep water. I congratulate Carl Jackson on completing his solo voyage across the Atlantic. What some Directors won't do to get rid of AACR 2.

This is also the six months in which another 15 ARL libraries have been getting their feet wet with the first federal grants for Strengthening Research Library Resources under HEA Title II-C. Of the 20 grants which were made, totalling $5 million, ARL libraries received 15 grants totalling more than $4 million. About ten additional ARL libraries are sharing in these projects, and, eventually, we trust all ARL libraries and their users will benefit directly or indirectly from these grants.

Six million dollars has now been appropriated for Title II-C for fiscal year 1979. This money is designated for expenditure in fiscal 1980. We trust that the total amount will be available for grants. Congress did apply a $1 billion cut to the total HEW budget at the last minute to eliminate "waste in HEW", and we are hopeful that none of this cut will come out of to Title II-C. If the cut is distributed generally, I am sure it will turn out that Title II-C and the $6 million will be cut very little. Under the $6 million appropriation, approximately 15 additional grants should be available by October 1979, even though some of the present projects are approved for two- and three-year periods and they are expected to have first call on the fiscal '79 funds.

We expect that, in the next go-round, the review process will be improved. As a matter of fact, the Office of Education is calling together a small group for that very purpose within the next few weeks. One improvement will be that, in the next go-round, all of the reviewers will have some familiarity with all of the project proposals. At least we will have reasonably good abstracts of each. As a result, the final selection process should be better coordinated, and I expect that the Commissioner's objective of having II-C funds encourage the development of a national network of research library resources will be better satisfied in the next distribution of grants.

1979 is the last year of the present authorization of HEA, but we expect that the next session of Congress will pass a simple one-year extension of the present legislation. Meanwhile, Congress will begin holding hearings on significant revisions of the entire Higher Education Act, including Title II, which would not become effective until fiscal 1981. So, the rules of the game in Fiscal 1980 should be the same as they are now.

We know the Commissioner of Education continues to be negative on the small formula grants under Title II-A so we expect OE will recommend some changes in Title II-A. The Commissioner will also continue to support research library grants, and I am very pleased to report that we now have reliable information that his recommmendation for the Fiscal 1980 budget will be $8 million for title II-C. This represents a 30% increase, which, in these days of tight budgets, is a real show of strength. This shows the Commissioner's confidence in this program. The American Council on Education has already gone on record supporting $15 million for Fiscal 1980. Again, we will keep you informed as we work with the next Congress which begins in January, and we know that we can again count on your support when it is necessary.

There has been some preliminary discussion with Office of Education staff concerning new legislative options and the possible organization of library programs under a new Department of Education. Legislation for the new department did not pass the last Congress, as you know, but it will be considered again early in the next Congress, and we expect it will be approved and become effective in 1981. So, I think we can almost count on a new Cabinet-level Department of Education. No final determination yet has been made on any of the new legislative initiatives, but we do expect to have continuing discussions with OE staff as this moves forward.

Jim Haas and I have an invitation to meet with the ALA Legislation Committee on November 12, and we fully recognize the importance of the American Library Association in the new legislative program, not only for HEA but also for a National Periodicals Center. We shall be doing our best to give them our point of view at that session. I would also endorse the importance of getting as much support as we can from all quarters for any new legislative initiatives. We are fortunate to have the continuing support of the Association of American Universities and the Association of Graduate Schools for Title II-C and also for a National Periodicals Center. Sheldon Hackney, the President of Tulane, continues as Chairman of the AAU Committee on Research Libraries, and Tom Bartlett, the President of AAU, has assigned Barbara Turlington to be the AAU staff member concerned with research libraries. Some of you may have met Barbara last evening or today.

Barbara, are you still with us this afternoon? Would you like to say anything about the AAU meeting in Montreal and any of the discussions there relative to the National Periodicals Center?

MS. TURLINGTON: The meeting was this Monday and Tuesday, and the Library Committee, composed of Sheldon Hackney of Tulane, William Boyd from Oregon, Melvin Eggers from Syracuse, Hanna Gray from Chicago, Alexander Heard from Vanderbilt, William McGill from Columbia, Roland Rauthenstraus from Colorado and Edwin Young from Wisconsin, endorsed the Statement of Principles and recommended that the AAU Executive Committee also endorse that statement. The Committee is quite aware of some of the arguments that were brought up here this morning about the need to include all constituencies, both in and outside the library community. We need to reassure the publishing community, for instance, that this will not be against their interests.

MR. LORENZ: (Do any of you have any questions on legislation before I move on to copyright?) Over the past six months I have formed the impression that libraries, and particularly ARL libraries, are coping well with the new copyright law and guidelines. As far as I know, no lawsuits have been brought against libraries for photocopying, although I understand there have been some suits against school systems concerning off-the-air copying.

During the past several months, the Register of Copyrights has met twice with representatives of authors and publishers and twice with representatives of libraries and users, ostensibly to help her plan for the five-year review of the effects of library photocopying provisions on users and creators. At these meetings, the publishers have evidently pressed the Register for additional meetings with librarians to develop further guidelines and definitions. The library community has soundly resisted these appeals as not pertinent to her five-year review responsibilities, which we feel should be based on the present law and the present guidelines.

As a next step, the Register will appoint a joint committee of four representatives from the library and user community and four from the publisher and author community -- a committee of eight -- to consider future steps in the review process. The first meeting of this group will be held in December.

We understand that, because the Copyright Clearance Center is having some financial problems, it may actually be withholding payments to copyright owners for a time in order to have the funds to continue operating. I understand the CCC is still covering only about 2,000 titles, but it is trying to increase this number. As some of you know, the publishing community is seeking more contributions to support the operation of the Center. We certainly did resent the statement by the publishing community that library associations have advised against use of the Center and that this is one reason the Center is having problems. Certainly, ARL took no such position.

In the report of the Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU), we found no major surprises. The report recommended no changes in the law or the guidelines on library photocopying, but it did advise the Register that the five-year review process should include both an update of the Fry, White, and King studies and the collection of data on how CCC, NTIS, ISI, et cetera, are operating under the new law. It also recommends that the Register and NCLIS call together a meeting on improving copyright notices in publications so that they provide more useful information to libraries and users. We are encouraging this meeting because we think this would reduce some of the problems you are having in finding copyright notices. The report also states that, because the development of a National Periodicals Center could change the existing balance of interests, any such center should operate within the copyright law.

Moving on to another subject, one major development at ARL over the last six months has been the very sound growth of the ARL Office of Management Studies into a 5-year, million-dollar-plus program, which I expect will be a major factor in the improvement of academic library management in the years ahead. ARL as an organization can indeed be gratified with its role in the development of this effective service. It was just about nine years ago that this office started with a two-person staff and about a $40,000 operation. We can also be grateful for the support of the Council on Library Resources, the Mellon Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation, the Wilson and Lilly Foundations, and others for the assistance they have provided. Duane Webster will be telling you more about the new program a little later this afternoon.

Our Center for Chinese Research Materials has also received a new matching grant of $300,000 from the Mellon Foundation for the continued operation of the Center and its services over the next three years. We are very hopeful that the National Endowment for the Humanities will approve the 50/50 matching funds at its November meeting.

In looking beyond the next three-year period for possible regular subvention of the Center's important services to Chinese studies, we are planning a presentation to the Presidential Commmission on Foreign Languages and International Studies, which has recently been appointed. This Commission is headed by James Perkins of the International Council for Education Development, and, within one year, this Commission will be making recommendations to the President of the United States for the improvement of communications with and understanding of other nations. Other members of the Commission are Robert Ward of Stanford University, who understands the importance of the Chinese Center very well, and Alan Kassoff of the International Research and Exchange Program of ACLS, which also requires foundation and federal subvention for its successful operation. The Commission's Executive Director is Barbara Burns of the University of Massachusetts.

In the same field of interest, the American Council of Learned Societies, the ARL, and the Social Science Research Council have established a Joint Committee on East Asian Libraries. Patricia Battin of Columbia is the ARL representative on this Committee. Dr. John Haeger, a China scholar, is serving as Executive Director for this Committee, whose purpose is to determine priority uses of funds that foundations may dedicate to this field of study. I am sure some of you will be visited by John Haeger in the near future, if you have not already. Again, this Committee will be testifying to the Presidential Commission in support of the Chinese Center, and we trust that all of these forces will be beneficial to the continuing services of the Center.

Another interesting development in the last six months was the influence of ARL libraries on AACR 2. We certainly contributed substantially to the meeting of representatives of the library community held in Chicago on August 3rd. I believe this democratic process of bringing the library community together -- which may have been a first in library history -- and finding out what the library community really wanted was almost as important as LC's decision to postpone the application of AACR 2 until January 1981. It is possible that this kind of representative democratic process might be useful again in the future to arrive at important library community decisions and actions.

Taking a brief retrospective look at ARL over the past four years, we can note that, within this period, the total financial resources available to ARL, with OMS leading the way, have just about doubled, primarily through grants. In this period, a new federal grant program specifically for research library resources and services, Title II-C, has been authorized and funded and may provide a vehicle for further funding for national library network development. We also have a new copyright law which has established in law the principle of "fair use" and also seems to be a pretty good balance of the interests of creators and users. None of this would have happened without the help of all of you, so I think this would be a very good time to thank the membership and all other friends of research libraries for their continuing cooperation and support.

At this time, I also want to acknowledge and commend to all of you the dedicated, hard-working, and effective staff with which I am privileged to work at headquarters. Thank you.

Report of the ARL/ACRL Joint Committee on University Library Standards

MR. SMITH (Minnesota): We heard a lot of talk this morning about issues that have long been with us. It was also said that perhaps we are now reaching a point at which resolution is possible. I think that, although the university library standards may not have quite the visceral importance that some of these other issues have for us, we are in a similar situation with the standards. There has been long-standing effort within both ARL and the university library community to generate university library standards. Our Committee certainly felt this issue was an important and critical one and worked very hard to produce a document that would be acceptable to the two organizations who charged us.

I do want to stress that the Committee which I chaired and which developed these standards is indeed a joint committee of both ARL and ACRL.

At this point, I would also like to recognize the members of that Committee, almost all of whom are in attendance. Let me, with your indulgence, simply go quickly through their names. As we get into discussion of this document, I do hope the other Committee members who worked so hard -- and, believe me, it was a joint effort; we were all involved at every stage -- were all participants in that discussion. The Committee members are: Calvin Boyer, Stanley McElderry, Richard Talbot, David Watkins, John McDonald, and Berverly Lynch.

Because these standards have now received a great deal of publicity, I will not attempt to review them for you today. I trust you have all seen them and read them, and I know that a number of you participated in the discussion sessions in Chicago last summer. I do, however, want to stress two things. The document before you is a compromise document, and I mean "compromise" in the best sense of the word, that is, the sense of bringing issues together, looking very hard at alternatives, and coming forward with the best possible resolution. One fundamental area of compromise is the central question of quantitative versus qualitative standards. The standards themselves are very clearly qualititative, but, in addition to that, we have provided as an appendix an approach for quantitative evaluation which we believe can be very useful to the university library community.

Secondly, I would like to stress that we see this document as a base on which to build. This document does not provide a simple formula for any library to solve problems or to address immediate, fundamental issues. It is

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rather a base that can be utilized to build cases upon. Assuming its ratification, we see this as a basic document which will be the subject of continued attention in future years. We will assume a certain amount of revision and adjustment as years go on.

With those very few remarks, I would like to move ratification of the Standards for University Libraries.

PRESIDENT FRANTZ: Thank you, Eldred. I believe a motion from a standing committee does not require a second. Are there observations, or any discussion at this time? I am pleased to say that the Board has accepted the Standards and recommends them to you. Are you ready for the question?

(The membership ratified the Standards unanimously.)

Thank you very much, Eldred. I should like now to turn to Stanley McElderry for the Report of the ARL Task Force on Membership.

Report of the Task Force on ARL Membership

MR. MCELDERRY (Chicago): I am reporting for Frederick Wagman, who chaired the Committee but who has since retired from the directorship of the University of Michigan Library. Other members of the Committee were: Don Bosseau, John McDonald, and Basil Stuart-Stubbs. I can be as long or as brief in this presentation as you would like. Let me just give you the brief part first.

This is the third committee on ARL membership we have had in the last four years. The current Task Force, which began its work roughly two years ago, explored alternative criteria suggested by the earlier committees. After prolonged discussion of substitute criteria which would give a more direct measure of the quality and scope of research libraries, we concluded that the criteria presently in use, with the exception of the "number of Ph.D.'s awarded," should be retained, with a slight modification in the criteria on the "number of fields in which Ph.D.'s have been awarded". Basically, the criteria we have had were accepted as the best approach available until other alternatives are developed.

Our second major recommendation was that there be a standing membership committee of the ARL Board of Directors to consider and recommend action regarding applications for ARL membership. Primarily, this would take into account some of the members of the Independent Research Libraries Association, who are really major research libraries but who do not follow the kind of criteria that apply to academic research libraries. So these are the two major recommendations in this report.

In the view of the Task Force, retention of the present criteria would not result in any appreciable change in the composition of the membership. It was not felt that there would be other institutions who would qualify for membership in the near future. So, after a great deal of work over four years' time, we basically recommend retention of the criteria we now have.

I will be glad to respond to questions you may have. Otherwise, I move adoption of the Report of the Task Force on ARL Membership (See Appendix B).

PRESIDENT FRANTZ: Thank you, Stan. I believe a motion from a task force requires a second.

A MEMBER: Second:

PRESIDENT FRANTZ: Any discussion? Are you ready for the question?

(The motion carried unanimously.)

Report of the Committee on a National Periodicals System

MR. SCHMIDT (SUNY Albany): The Committee was created in January to identify areas of concern to ARL relating to the development, organization, governance, and services of a national periodicals system, and to recommend to the Board appropriate positions, policies, and actions for the Association. I think that my remarks this morning largely covered the things that we have been up to over the last ten months, although not in specific detail. I did not this morning, nor shall I this afternoon, review the meetings we have had and that sort of thing. A report for the record has been given to the Office and will presumably appear in the Proceedings of this meeting (See Appendix D).

The remarks I made this morning concluded with a sentence saying that the Committee would be presenting you with a document for which we would seek your endorsement. That document was made available to you as you left the room after the morning session. The same document was presented to the Board of Directors yesterday. As Chair of the Committee on a National Periodicals System, I will move that the membership endorse the "Statement of Principles for Congressional Action to Establish a National Library Agency" (See Appendix C).

PRESIDENT FRANTZ: Thank you, Jim. Again, a motion from a standing committee does not require a second. I would say, too, that the Board of Directors approves the document. The floor is now open for any observations you may have.

MR. BLACKBURN (Toronto): I am speaking as one of the Canadian members of ARL who are very eager to have a periodicals agency established, on the assumption that, even though we are across the border, we would have a chance to use it. The federal libraries have been very generous in this respect. The National Library of Medicine and the Library of Congress have always treated us as though we were somewhere up in northern Wisconsin. I assume this attitude would continue.

Because we are eager to see it established, I would be very sorry to see it hung up on an unnecessary question of governance. The two points that came through very strongly to me this morning were, first, that establishing a general national library board might be difficult because of all the other interests that might oppose it, not wanting to be looped into a national board's

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purview. Second, supposing that a national library board were set up in such a way that the school libraries were included, they would be such a strong force that they might dominate and push aside the special interests of the research libraries.

This annual or biennial pursuit of national programs in our meetings reminds me a little bit of our neighbor's dog that always had a thing about freight trains. Whenever the freight train crossed at the other end of the field, he would run across the field towards it. He never got there in time. By the time he got to the tracks, the train had always passed, so he ended up looking down the tracks at the receding train. I always used to wonder what he really was going to do with that train if he ever caught it. I am not sure that the national library board is the train we want to catch.

It seems to me we should try to limit the objectives, and one way of limiting the objectives to fit the purposes I see outlined in this document would be to take one of the suggestions that was followed this morning and start with a board that would be simply interested in a periodicals center. There seemed to be arguments against that because it might be hard to get preservation and some of these other interests looped in later. Or, it seems to me that a middle ground might be to ask for the establishment of a national "research" library board. This way we would not be threatening the school librarians and all the other interests, and we would not be obliged to have them represented and to have them making decisions on the things that research libraries are really interested in, such as preservation programs, collection development, and a periodicals center. These things are really research library interests, and these are the things we would be pressing. So, just to try it out, Mr. Chairman, I would like to move an amendment to the motion that we insert the word "research" before the words "library agency", making it a "national research library agency."

PRESIDENT FRANTZ: Thank you, Bob. There is a motion before you.

MR. DE GENNARO (Pennsylvania): I second it.

PRESIDENT FRANTZ: It is seconded. Discussion?

MR. SCHMIDT: I rise here not to comment on the merits of the amendment proposed by Bob Blackburn, but to give you some information that I think you need to have, regardless of what you do with this amendment or the document. The document presented before you is the result of a session that was held here in Washington on the 15th of September, through the good offices of the AAU, and it has, at this point, the support of the Board of Directors of the Center for Research Libraries, the Research Libraries Committee of AAU, and the ARL Board, as of yesterday afternoon. It also has two typos in it. If you will indulge me, I will correct them. "Funding" should be "findings", and on page 2, in paragraph beginning "To assure a program for the preservation of," the line being "lost but remain available to", strike the word "on" so that it reads "available to our own and future generations." My apologies. Things were a little hectic around Albany before I got out of town.

MR. DE GENNARO: I was going to propose something very similar to Bob Blackburn's motion, and so I would like to speak in favor of the amendment. I want to remind us that the purpose of Title II-C is to further the development of a national network of research library resources. Somehow or other we were able to get this through.

As I listened to the discussion this morning, I, too, came to the conclusion that we are really just talking about a national research library agency or capability and that we ought to limit it to that and thereby defuse the opposition of the school librarians that Russ Shank was referring to this morning. We would lose their support as well, but this is the point that I was trying to make about Title II-C. We did not have their support for that, nor do we need it, want it, or solicit it. By limiting the range of the thing we are trying to do, we could perhaps get something that is a little easier to get through. We are really talking about a national periodicals center, preservation, the development of a national research library bibliographic network, and resources, and all this is aimed toward research libraries.

I think there may be a lesson in the fact that the school libraries are getting that $235 million that Russ was referring to this morning. Maybe we could get $10 or $20 million without taking it away from them.

So I would be very much in favor of the amendment.

MR. ROSENTHAL (U. Cal. Berkeley): I would like to speak in favor of the Blackburn amendment also. I would hope, however, that the services of the national periodicals center would be available to other types of libraries.

The amendment meets a consideration that occurred to me. We already have the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, and the National Commission as blanket agencies at the national level, and I think that adding another very general agency would somehow diffuse the national effort.

MR. DAGNESE (Purdue): I would like to speak against this amendment. While it is perfectly proper for ARL members to recommend a national research library agency, I am under the impression from what I have heard here and elsewhere that we are trying to establish a national information program, not a national information program just for research libraries, but for all of the components that were mentioned this morning. If I were Al Trezza, I would find it rather hard to do anything if this amendment passes, because he is interested in a total national information program, and we would then be asking him to review something that deals with a very small component of the total national library program. Therefore, I would speak against this amendment.

MR. SCHMIDT: The amendment seems designed to address some of the concerns that were expressed in the discussion period this morning. I think it is worth wondering whether the proposal for a national research library agency might not engender more opposition from other sectors of the library community than just endorsing the document as it is and then doing as Russ Shank suggested this morning, working with those sectors on the particulars of legislation. If that sounded like a conclusion, I intended it to be a question, because I am not sure that I have enough information about the sensitivities that are out there to arrive at a conclusion. Nevertheless, it is a point that I am caused to ponder on, and those of you who are better informed about politics than I can ponder on it and give me an informed answer.

MR. ROCHELL (New York University): I would like to speak in opposition to the amendment. For purposes of identification, I might say that, until two-and-a-half years ago, I was in the public library world, coming from the Atlanta Public Library to NYU, and I find it almost incredible that we could suggest, after all the time, research, and effort we have poured into something we call "cooperation", that we move toward what will certainly be branded as "more elitism." I strongly support the idea of a national library authority, but I think any effort to limit it to the research library community will most certainly bring on opposition in a situation where it might otherwise be approached with some indifference. I think it is eminently possible, and certainly desirable, that we define with other elements of the profession exactly what areas of this legislation would benefit the research libraries only and what elements would benefit the library community in general. I see no reason to think we cannot get the support of other elements of the library community for that.

Finally, I would say that I disagree with my colleague, Mr. De Gennaro, that Title II-C passed with no one else's support. I simply do not think that is the case. We did have support of the ALA Washington Office, and we had the support of various other components of the library field. Certainly we had a willingness on their part to simply leave the legislation alone if they did not support it. I think it would be a dreadful mistake at this point for us to decide to go it alone as a research library community.

MR. FORTH (Pennsylvania State): I tend to rather like Blackburn's amendment, but, to Carlton's point, we did indeed have the support of the American Library Association's Legislation Committee for Title II-C. I think I was on the committee with Jim Schmidt, was I not? This fear that the rest of the library community is going to see research libraries as a selfish, irresponsible bunch of elitists, which, of course, we all know some of you are, is overstated. I work with all kinds of libraries and librarians from many different types of libraries, and there seems to be a reasonably sophisticated appreciation of the fact that research libraries have a unique clientele and a unique mission. I fail to see that we would destroy all of our creditability with the rest of the library community.

MR. BRYANT (Harvard): I would like to speak in opposition to the Blackburn amendment, principally on two counts. First, I really cannot imagine that any services or facilities made available through the efforts of the agency we are talking about would not be available to the whole of the library community of this country. I can hardly conceive of a situation of that sort. Second, I would remind the company that the document before us has been arrived at painfully and over a long series of difficult discussions. We have, in this document, reached a consensus. It is very clear from the members of the Congress with whom there has been discussion that, unless the legislation is put forward with a clear library-wide consensus, it would stand little chance, I dare say even of introduction into the Congress, much less passage. For these two reasons, both of which I regard as pragmatic, I suggest that the amendment be voted down.

MR. LUCKER (M.I.T.): At the risk of repeating what has come before, I think this is not time for divisiveness and hairsplitting. This document is not what will appear in the Federal Register. We hope something will appear, but this is not it. Rather, I look upon this as a hunting license for a bunch of people to go out and draft some legislation. The single most important thing, in my view, is being together on this thing. The fact that we have gotten this through several other important bodies, and that others will follow, leads me to suggest that we do as little as possible to dicker with it at this time. There will be lots of opportunity as we move ahead to negotiate the compromises. As John said this morning, we ought to start by looking for the whole ball of wax. If we have to start chipping away later on, let us do it, but let us not give up the battle before it has even started.

MR. MCDONALD (Connecticut): I have a lot of respect for the motives behind Bob Blackburn's motion, but I am inclined to agree with what has just been said, that we ought not to tinker with the name. The purpose was to try to avoid some of the criticisms that might come from other groups. It seems to me that we have today spent far too much time being concerned with those who might oppose this idea and have not given sufficient consideration to the strength of this idea and to the very broad support that it does have. It is the work of a group of people representing a fairly broad constituency. I am certain that it would have the support of not only the Association of American Universities, but the American Council on Education, the Association of American Colleges, the American Association of University Professors, and on and on and on. We could probably put together a list almost as long as Bill Welsh's potential opponents.

It seems to me we ought to get on with it and do it the way it is proposed here. I think I heard Jim Haas give us some advice that this was not the time to be too specific about things. We need a kind of general umbrella under which to carry out some of our activities. We only have one piece that we really want to put forward initially, and that is the NPC. Other pieces, as they developed and appear to be appropriate, can be added later. For these purposes I think a fairly broad charter is indicated.

MR. ROGERS (Yale): I would like to speak as a public librarian for nine years and someone who is pretty familiar with some of the problems of college libraries in the Northeast. I just think it would be too bad if we lost the support of these people by inserting the word "research" into this particular terminology. These people need the sorts of things that we are talking about almost as badly as we need them ourselves.

PRESIDENT FRANTZ: Are you ready for the question? This is the question on the motion to amend the original motion concerning endorsement of the document. The motion is to insert the name "research" into the title. We will vote first on the amendment and then go back.

(The amendment was defeated.)

Is there further discussion on the original motion to adopt the report that has been made to you by Jim Schmidt on the national periodicals system?

MR. GOVAN (North Carolina): I have a question I think Jim can respond to rather quickly. I notice that they are very specific about librarians and naming head librarians to be members of that Commission. What was the thinking on that particular limitation?

MR. SCHMIDT: We went around and around with that. As I remember, there were several phone calls from different members of the drafting party. The feeling was that the administrators of libraries would be best suited to serve on the governing body of such an agency. I might add, although it is not perhaps relevant to your thinking, that there was an equally strong feeling that library users should be on the governing body. But the feeling was that, if the governing body was supposed to be a governing body, it was more appropriate that the librarians who were on it should be administrators of libraries.

MR. BRYANT: A small question. Was your motion that this report be adopted or endorsed?

MR. SCHMIDT: Endorsed.

PRESIDENT FRANTZ: Further discussion? Are you ready for the motion to endorse the report?

(The motion passed with one dissenting vote.)

PRESIDENT FRANTZ: The motion carries. Jim, we express much gratitude to you and the Committee.

Report of the Committee on Interlibrary Loan

MR. LUCKER (M.I.T.): As most of you know, the American Library Association has approved a recommendation by the Interlibrary Loan Committee of the Reference and Adult Services Division that the 1968 National Interlibrary Loan Code be revised. I represent ARL on that Committee, and I have been appointed to a subcommittee responsible for drafting a revised code.

In trying to carry out my responsibilities, I sent all of you a letter late last summer asking for your comments and suggestions regarding the necessity for and the specific content of a revised code. I asked for the responses by October 15th. To date I have received 39 responses. When I left Cambridge on Monday, they were coming in at the rate of three or four a day, which is not unexpected. My experience with this group is that deadlines are meaningless, except that that is when you start thinking about what you are going to do. At any rate, I hope to receive more responses, so I can give you only a quick summary of the trends in the responses I have received to date.

We had a meeting of the ARL Interlibrary Loan Committee at lunch time to discuss some of the directions we might take. I am not looking for a long-ranging discussion here and I am not looking for a mandate. I would expect that I would be reporting back to the Association periodically, either in person or by mail, as the Code gets developed, and I would assume that the draft of a revised Code would be submitted to various groups for their inspection, suggestions, and endorsement. It is a very, very difficult situation as far as I am conscerned, in that we are very much caught in the middle of things.

If you remember, the present Code is designed to govern interlibrary loan relations among libraries on the national level -- among research libraries and among libraries not operating under special or local codes -- which implies to me that ARL as a group has a very, very strong interest in this. We are not going to revise the Code to try and define all the relationships at the local and regional levels. My philosopy is that the Code, as it stands, has been fairly useful to us, although it certainly needs to be strengthened in certain areas. But I would suspect that, if we dicker with it too much, it will become less useful to us. We have to strike a balance between resource sharing and service to our own constituency, and that is the thing that will drive all of my thinking in connection with the Code revision.

I will turn now to some of the concerns that have come out of the membership -- and I would hasten to add that, on any single issue, I can present you with documentation at both ends of the spectrum. There are people who would like to do some things and there are people who would like to do the complete opposite. I would like to get out of this job, because I do not know how I am going to resolve these two ends of the spectrum. Among the topics that have come up and which I would propose to address in the committee meetings are such things as the necessity for emphasizing the importance of local networks and consortia as the first means of satisfying interlibrary loan needs. The local level should be the place where you go first. You should exhaust those resources before you rise up to the national level. There are certainly a number of suggestions that the Code reflect the new copyright law and that it reflect the new means of telecomunications, which will become the means of supplying interlibrary loans. There are a large number of suggestions regarding technical aspects of the Code, Form D, notification of return. All these things will be considered.

I think there are two or three main thrusts that I am getting from your responses and those of your interlibrary loan librarians. One is a recognition of the need for providing interlibrary loan for undergraduates, especially in those cases where the needs can be identified in the broad framework of research -- honors work, undergraduate theses, and special projects. Of course, this is not an open-door policy for all undergraduates to receive interlibrary loan services from all libraries at all levels.

A second theme reflects the need for a better definition of "research". That would be fine. I would like to see one too. So would the government, but I am not sure we will come up with anything very substantive.

The other main thrust concerns the scope of the Code, and this ranges all the way from "Lend them nothing." to "Lend them everything." with lots of variations in between. There are not too many people on either end, but lots of people in the middle. The general tendency seems to be toward, first of all, dissolving the distinction between in-print and out-of-print materials, recognizing that "In-print U.S. books of moderate cost" no longer means what it meant in 1968. We do not buy very many books of moderate cost. So there needs to be some recognition of the factor of inflation. Another concern has been in the area of genealogy, and you know that this has come up at the American Library Association in the form of a petition. Not everybody in ARL responded, because not everybody in ARL has genealogy collections. But, of those responses that I received, the overwhelming majority was a drop the restriction on requesting genealogy materials. In general, the theme is to put the responsibility on the lending library, that is, each library can determine what it will lend. I am a little concerned about letting this get too far out of hand, because of the cost. As we all know, making decisions costs money, and if everytime a request comes in, you have to decide whether you will lend, that gets to be rather expensive. So, I would look toward a slight relaxation of the scope notes, but I would not personally approve dropping them completely, just because of the volume of work this places on the libraries.

There are lots of other items, but I do not think I want to chronicle them for you. I will be happy to receive any additional comments or suggestions you have, and I promise to keep you informed as things develop. I will be going to the first meeting on the 1st and 2nd of November. I will be glad to field any questions.

A MEMBER: I have a question about that meeting. Is it with an ALA committee or an ACRL committee?

MR. LUCKER: This is an ALA committee, an RASD committee.

Report of the Task Force on National Library Network Development

MR. DOUGHERTY (Michigan): I think the Task Force has had a rather peculiar existence, because we have identified a number of projects and have then referred them to other task forces and committees. Perhaps that is the ideal existence. For example, we originated discussions of the microform analytics project that was referred to this morning and also the centers of special responsibility discussion, which is now evolving into a nationally acceptable records program.

As to our liaison function, let me report very briefly on the efforts of the Network Advisory Committee. First of all, there have been a couple of meetings of the Network Advisory Committee, and this group represents almost every segment of the library and information community. Among the issues that it grappled with are the architecture of this bibliographic network, technical issues such as authority control, and an old friend called governance. More recently, because of the group's unwieldy size, a steering committee was established to frame the issues prior to each Network Advisory Committee meeting.

There was a meeting scheduled for this September, but it was canceled to give the Council on Library Resources time to formalize its program. You heard the substance of that program this morning. For ARL, that does represent somewhat of a change, not necessarily a negative change, just a different relationship. Up to now, organizations such as ARL have had direct contact with development activities. Henceforth, we, like other organizations, will have as our direct source of input the Network Advisory Committee, which will serve as a forum for getting some of these complicated issues on the table. But we will not be as directly associated with the development activities, such as the work of Network Technical Architecture Group described this morning. I do not necessarily view this as bad, just a change.

Changing the topic slightly, Joe Treyz made some comments this morning about the Schmierer Report, and, at lunchtime, I heard several questions asked. I just wanted to make sure we all understood the substance of Joe's report. He has recognized that there are some very general principles that libraries who are contributing records to a national data base must adhere to, such as AACR II, ISBD, and so forth. That is what he was referring to when he said "general principles". In the last two or three weeks, the report authored by Helen Schmierer has appeared. He was not linking the principles with the Helen Schmierer report, which will be the subject of numerous discussions over the coming months. There should be no confusion that we were actually adopting, or even suggesting that anyone adopt, the content of the Schmierer report.

The Schmierer report is highly technical. What Joe was recommending was that there be meetings of people -- not even at the cataloging level, but among those who actually do the coding, right down at the detailed level -- to identify some of the problems and cost implications of the Schmierer recommendations. Then we would take these matters to the heads of cataloging and technical services and finally to the ARL Directors. It is our guess that it will probably take several months for this to happen. In the meantime, Joe Howard and others from the Library of Congress will be involving others, the public libraries, ALA, in the same process.

So, what we are really suggesting is that we initiate the discussions on this extremely important document. I think, after LC recieves our input, another draft will be put together for further discussion.

Report of the Office of Management Studies

MR. WEBSTER: As part of my report to the membership today, I will provide you with a two-page list of OMS activities which was distributed to the ARL Board earlier this week. The Board suggested that the entire membership might be interested in a detailed list of these activites. If you would use that for information on what we have been doing, it will allow me to reflect a little bit on our plans for activities in this next year.

The principal thrust of our program will be the new Academic Library Program, a five-year effort funded with external grants from the Andrew Mellon Foundation and the Council on Library Resources. In real measure, this new program represents a culmination of over eight years of research and development by the Office. The central theme of this program is helping libraries help themselves through the provision of self-study procedures. It brings together the array of self-study programs we have designed over the years, including the Management Review and Analysis Program, the Collection Analysis Program, and the Academic Library Development Program, and it does propose to design aditional procedures for use by member libraries in the future.

In the next year we have two design priorities in mind. First, we intend to put together a services review procedure, that is, a self-study procedure that will allow reseach libraries to look at their public service function systematically. In addition, we have secured another grant of $200,000 from the Lilly Endowment to allow us 1) to design a library planning program for small, independent college and university libraries and 2) to help 20 or more libraries in the Indiana area to work through this program during the next two-years. After completing that design effort and the initial operations, we expect the procedure itself will be available on a national basis.

The Academic Library Program has these two components: First, the self-study modules, and second, a new effort to identify outstanding librarians who can work with the Office in consulting on the operation of these programs. The idea is to use some of the ARL libraries' talent to help other institutions work through these self-study procedures. During this next year, we expect to work with several consultants in an internship capacity. We will be designing the procedure for selecting consultants and conducting a workshop for training those consultants. Descriptions of both the self-study and the consultant training components of the academic library program are available from the Office.

I might reflect briefly on some of the operating parts of that academic library program. As you know, the Collection Analysis Project has been a principal interest of the Office during this last year. We have been working with three libraries in a test of a pilot manual, those being M.I.T., Arizona State University, and Berkeley. The M.I.T. and Arizona State studies have been completed, and those reports are available from the Office. In addition, we are conducting a descriptive seminar on the M.I.T. study in November just prior to the ACRL meeting in Boston.

As a result of these test efforts, Jeffrey Gardner has been able to work through a revision of the CAP Manual. The revised CAP Manual will be used by the four libraries starting the program this fall, the University of Illinois, Brigham Young University, the University of California at San Diego, and Case Western Reserve University. In addition, I would like to emphasize that the program is now available to any member library interested in using it. We will be able to schedule additional CAP studies beginning next year. You might contact either Jeff or myself if you are interested.

Another operating part of the Academic Library Program is the Academic Library Development Program, a self-study procedure for small and mid-sized academic libraries designed in cooperation with the Council on Library Resources. The Office has been able to secure the CLR program coordinator for that effort, Grady Morein, who joined the staff in June of this year. Grady's presence will allow integration of ALDP into the full Academic Library Program. We expect to conduct three ALDP studies during the course of the next year.

Recognizing that the Academic Library Program is a central focus, we do, of course, operate two other major programs in the Office, the Information Collection and Dissemination Program, which we refer to as SPEC, and the Training Program. I would like to reflect very briefly on what we have planned in those areas. As you know, Maxine Sitts is our SPEC Coordinator, and she has put together nine flyers and kits this year. They are listed in the handout I have available for you. We have two more planned for this year, one covering the results of an on-demand survey commissioned by Stanford University Libraries. This survey looks at fiscal planning and the use of cost studies by member libraries. We expect to have that as a flyer and kit available before the end of the year. In addition, we will have a flyer and kit on the use of annual reports as communication tools by ARL Directors.

In the course of next year, Maxine plans at least three major SPEC surveys covering public service topics in research libraries, communication methods -- particularly the use of committees and other groups within research libraries, and finally an on-demand survey (planned in conjunction with the University of Masschusetts) covering special collections in research libraries. I might emphasize again that, in this program area, we are interested in responding to your needs -- the issues you would like to have more information on. The whole idea behind on-demand surveys is to conduct inquiries concerning topics of particular interest to member libraries. We have the capability of doing three or four on-demand surveys next year.

Our third major program is the training program, headed by Deanna Marcum. I might emphasize two particular aspects of this program. First, the Management Skills Institutes, which offer three-day, relatively intensive training for academic librarians interested in library management. We have been operating roughly three of those a year, and have already done two this year, one in Chicago and the other on the Harvard campus. We have one more planned, to be held at Columbia, Maryland, in November.

Because of the level of applications for those institutes, we have decided to offer four of them next year. The first one will be held in March in Atlanta. The second one will be in June in the Chicago area. The third will be in August in the Denver area, and the last one, in November, will be in the Washington area, again probably out at Columbia. Deanna is putting together an announcement on the plans for the Management Skills Institutes for this next year, and that will be sent to you shortly.

The other training component that has secured the interest of member libraries is the special-focus workshop. These are two-day training activities held at member libraries which deal at greater length with specific topics selected by the individual library. We have held two recently, one at the University of Arizona and the other at Ohio State. There has been a fair amount of interest in doing more of those in the future, and we feel we can handle up to ten special-focus workshops during this next year.

Those are the three programs emphasized in our planning for the next year -- the Academic Library Program, the Systems and Procedures Exchange Center, and the training program. In addition to those basic programs, we continue to maintain a modest research and development activity, although obviously we are not able to put an awful lot of energy into long-term, theoretical research, since most of our focus is on providing assistance to member libraries.

I might also reflect, as I often do, on the help that we receive from our Advisory Committee. As you know, the OMS reports to John Lorenz and the ARL Executive Office and is ultimately responsible to the ARL Board. However, in our day-to-day operation, and particularly in planning our financial situation, we rely very heavily on a standing committee of the Association which includes Frank Grisham, Bill Studer, Page Ackerman, and Louis Martin. They have worked very closely with us this last year in both in helping us get additional funding and in defining our priorities.

With the advent of the Academic Library Program, we are in the process of creating an additional advisory group that will allow input from ACRL and other critical groups whose help and support we need in developing and operating the Academic Library Program.

I might just pause and ask if you have any questions. If not, I will again mention the brief list of our activities and remind you that, at the end of the calendar year, we will put out a rather detailed annual report.

PRESIDENT FRANTZ: Is there other business to come before us at this time?

Additional Remarks from the Membership

MR. JACKSON (Indiana): I think we may have left a matter hanging this morning in regard to the discussion and vote on the national library agency. I would like to express what I thought was the consensus of the group this morning.

I believe there was a very strong endorsement for a National Periodicals Center, and there was some question about the best route to proceed on in achieving it. We have voted. Now what I would like to leave as a recomendation is the suggestion that, if we run into a blockade on a national library agency, by whatever name, we not forget the urgency of a National Periodicals Center and not let that go down the drain if the other should.

Report of the President

PRESIDENT FRANTZ: I do not intend to make a long speech. I think that we heard one of the cleverest and most delighful speeches last night we shall hear in a long time. But before I turn over this office, I do want to acknowledge the debt of gratitude I feel -- and that I am sure we all feel -- to Edward Connery Lathem, our Past President who leaves as a Member of the Board this year. I want to express for myself the deep appreciation I feel to you for the privilege of having served with you when you were President of this group and of having worked with you as a colleague. I also am most thankful for the ARL Headquarters staff and the work they have done to make my work much, much easier. No one can come into this office and not appreciate that.

So, it is my happy duty, and probably just in time -- I sometimes feel as if I am going into a premature decline -- to turn to the Vice President and to relinquish this office to him.

PRESIDENT ANDERSON: I see Ray left his notes here. Maybe he is telling me something. Thank you, Ray.

It is a particular privilege for me to assume this office and to succeed Ray Frantz. A personal note: Ray and I labored in the vineyards of academe back at Champaign-Urbana, and from that early association have had a chance to work together in this field of research librarianship, now culminating in ARL.

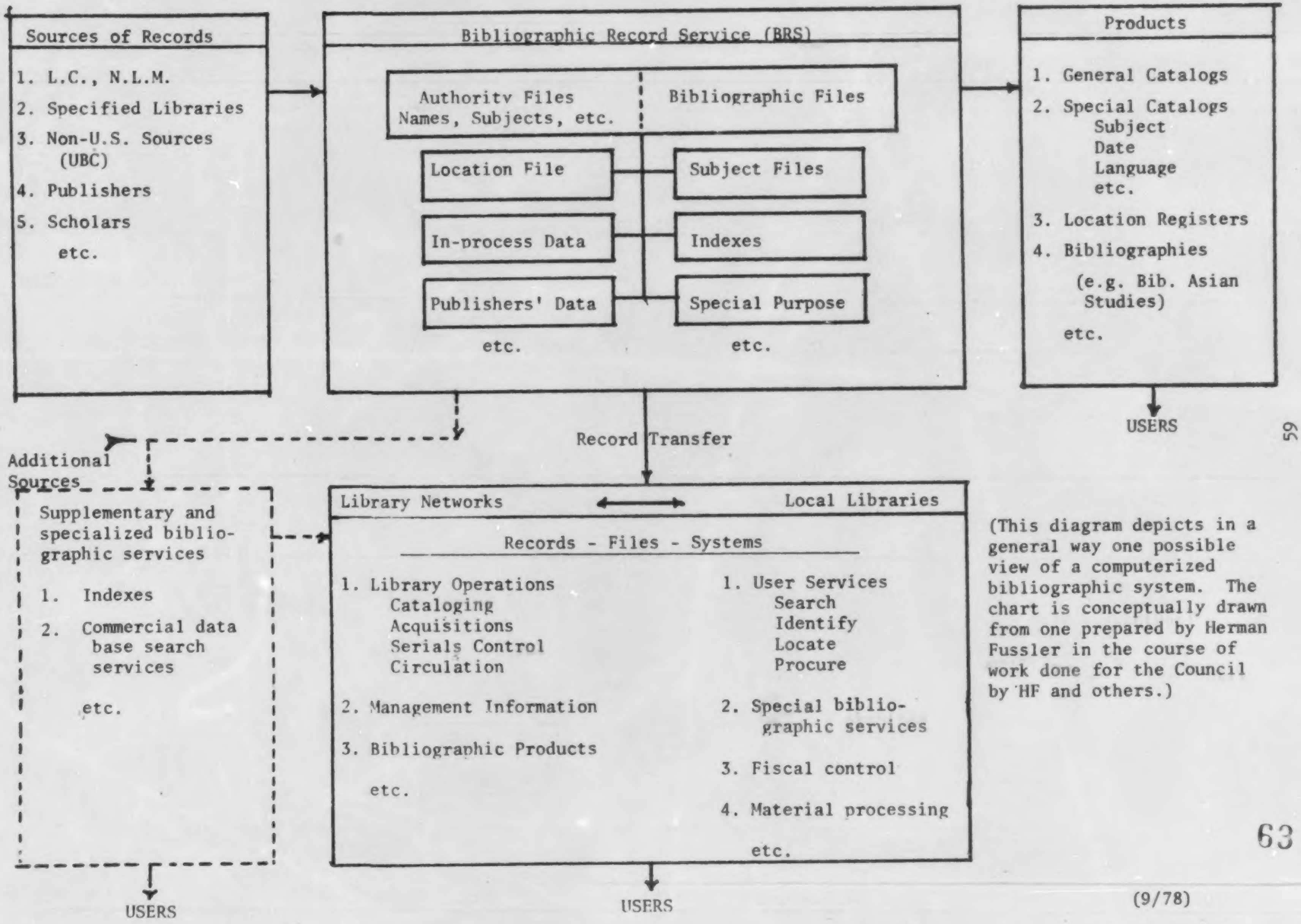
I have no words of wisdom. I certainly appeal to you, implore you, to offer assistance and help, because we certainly have some challenges before us. I am feeling rather like the friendly mountain climber from my part of the world who was exploring new terrain in the rockies. As he was going from peak to peak, he was overcome by the high altitude despite his physical condition. Experiencing a bit of disorientation, he walked in the wrong direction and fell over a 300-foot cliff. As my friend was plummeting down, wondering "How am I going to get out of this?", suddenly he noticed and grabbed an extrusion from the side of the cliff. This arrested his fall, with a little whiplash, but he was still with us.

After he composed himself, he shouted "Help!" And shouted "Help!" And shouted "Help!" And he got no response. Finally, on the fifth or sixth shout, the heavens opened and a voice came back, "My son, do you need help?" To which he replied, "Indeed I need help." The heavens said, "Do you have faith?" And he said, "Oh, yes, I have faith. And the heavens said, "Well, my son, if you have faith, follow my directions." My friend said, "Who are you?" And the heavens replied, "I am the almighty. If you have faith that I am the Almighty, just release your grip and you will float to the ground." My friend thought this over for a moment or two, looked back up, and said, "Is there anyone else up there who can help me?"

This is my predicament. So I appeal to you. If you have words of wisdom and help during the next year, please come forward.

Is there anything else to come before the organization? Anything for the good of the order? Thank you very much. The Ninety-Third Meeting is adjourned.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM -- SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM


Sources of Records
1. L.C., N.L.M.
2. Specified Libraries
3. Non-U.S. Sources (UBC)
4. Publishers
5. Scholars
etc.
Bibliographic Record Service (BRS)
Authority Files Names, Subjects, etc.
Bibliographic Files
Location File
In-process Data
Publishers' Data
etc.
Subject Files
Indexes
Special Purpose
etc.
Products
1. General Catalogs
2. Special Catalogs
Subject
Date
Language
etc.
3. Location Registers
4. Bibliographies
(e.g. Bib. Asian Studies)
etc.
USERS
Record Transfer
Additional Sources
Supplementary and specialized bibliographic services
1. Indexes
2. Commercial data base search services
etc.
USERS
Library Networks
Local Libraries
Records - Files - Systems
1. Library Operations
Cataloging
Acquisitions
Serials Control
Circulation
2. Management Information
3. Bibliographic Products
etc.
1. User Services
Search
Identify
Locate
Procure
2. Special bibliographic services
3. Fiscal control
4. Material processing
etc.
USERS

(This diagram depicts in a general way one possible view of a computerized bibliographic system. The chart is conceptually drawn from one prepared by Herman Fussler in the course of work done for the Council by HF and others.)

(9/78)

APPENDIX - B

REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON ARL MEMBERSHIP

In September of 1976, the Subcommittee to Review Criteria for ARL Membership and the Task Force on Criteria for ARL Membership for Non-University Libraries and Non-Library Agencies issued a joint report recommending "that ARL establish a Task Force on ARL Membership to review and revise membership criteria for all types of research institutions with the specific objective of achieving an appropriate balance between quantitative and qualitative factors applicable to research collections in both academic and non-academic libraries." The report suggested that the Task Force consider six propositions as preliminary guidelines:

"1. The definition of the collection should include all forms of materials of research significance, especially microforms and manuscripts.

"2. Collections should be described by a standardized set of subjects, i.e., major LC catagories, HEGIS fields, or other methods.

"3. The measure applied to all fields of collections should be by titles held and titles added, supplemented by a statement of acquisitions policy.

"4. Unique holdings should be identified by a brief narrative description, as some materials such as pictures, broadsides, etc. are not readily quantifiable.

"5. Quality of service should be measured in terms of national dependence, i.e., ratio of loans to borrowing, including photocopying.

"6. Quality of access should be measured in terms of number of service staff; bibliographic access should be assumed unless there are unique tools that can be identified."

The joint committee report was submitted to ARL in October 1976. The Task Force recommended by the report was appointed in February 1977. It has met in San Diego, Chicago and Nashville, has corresponded frequently, and the Chairman has conversed with the individual members by telephone on several occasions. Mrs. Suzanne Frankie has been very helpful in commenting on the various issues and in transmitting to the Task Force such findings of the ARL Task Force on Statistics as might be useful. Duane Webster has also been helpful and Kendon Stubbs has very generously given much time and effort to devising a mathematically sophisticated ARL library index that would be useful in our considerations.

The introduction to the Joint Report of the preceding Subcommitte and Task Force stated the findings that there was general agreement among the members of ARL on limiting ARL membership to preserve the Association's integrity and effectiveness, that ARL should continue to be essentially an association of research libraries, and that we should attempt to achieve a balance between quantitative and qualitative factors in ARL membership criteria in spite of the recognized difficulty of developing explicit measurements of quality. The document goes on to say that "there are conflicting views on the validity and practicality of the proposed guidelines for the admission of consortia and non-university libraries" and "there are conflicting views on the practicality of the proposed guidelines for developing measurements of quality."

Regrettably, the difficulties referred to by the Subcommittee and Task Force which led them to recommend a continuing effort by a new Task Force have neither yielded nor diminished since October of 1976. Our efforts to follow the suggestions of the Joint Report have encountered difficulties not fully foreseen by our predecessors. The suggestion that collections be measured by titles held and titles added within the major LC categories, or HEGIS fields, or other subject framework may be judged to a considerable extent by the experience of the Shelflist Measurement Project being conducted at Berkeley. So far, the work there does not seem to be far enough along for our purposes. Problems involving the difficulty of correlating classifications other than LC with LC may be resolved soon, but there remains the difficulty that some libraries include cards for analytics in their shelflist while others do not. Moreover, many libraries contain a large number of volumes that are not represented in shelflists and that should be taken into account. There is the additional fact that even if these difficulties were surmounted, we would have to require all members of ARL to undertake a regular periodic shelflist count, in order to provide us with a standard against which to measure the statistics of applicant libraries.

The suggestion that quality of access should be measured in terms of the number of service staff leaves open the question of defining service. Our former criteria included the number of professional staff FTE's. This, it seems to us, gave an adquate indication of the exent of reference, bibliographic, book selection, and professional managerial services available to serve research in each library. To define service staff more narrowly would involve such problems as trying to separate the reference, book selection, management and other professional duties of such professional staff, for example, as are engaged in the operation of branch libraries.

The suggestion that quality of service might be measured in terms of the ratio of loans to borrowing seems to us to be of questionable merit. Conceivably, the number of items borrowed per year may give some indication of the inadequacy of the collection relative to the demands of the faculty and graduate students. On the other hand, a low number of items borrowed may signify only that relatively little research is done at the institution and that only small demand is made on a not very extensive collection.

The effort to include microforms as a criterion has been complicated by the fact that the equating of microforms with titles or volumes is a perplexing problem. Several methods have been suggested; none of them seems to be completely satisfactory. It would seem advisable to treat microforms, manuscripts, broadsides, posters, audio-visual materials and other miscellanea separately, considering them by whatever means they are quantified or described by the applicant libraries as adjunct to the harder statistical criteria.

Since the ARL Task Force on Statistics had been developing a library resources index, we solicited its aid in improving the quantitative criteria for membership. That Task Force magnanimously turned its attention to the problem of selecting and objectively weighting the variables that might be used in an index descriptive of the ARL university libraries. Its report, received early this month, offers the promise of an auxiliary tool that can be used in evaluating applications for membership.

The present Task Force agrees with the statement of the Joint Report of the preceding committees "that the ARL should continue to be essentially an association of research libraries... directly engaged in developing their own collections and serving scholars." It recognizes, however, that there are a considerable number of distinguished research libraries unaffiliated with universities whose collections contribute significantly to the wealth of research resources available in the United States and which have organized themselves into the Independent Research Library Association. The Task Force feels that any IRLA members that apply should be considered for membership in ARL also.

The Task Force on ARL Membership recommends:

(A) That the statistical criteria in use prior to the present interregnum, with the exception of the category, "Number of Ph.D's," and with a slight change in category (9) below, be accepted in judging the eligibility for membership in ARL of university libraries that apply. To qualify for such eligibility, a university library must have maintained for the most recent three-year period an average of over 50 percent of the medians of the first eight of the following categories and 40 percent of the median for catagory (9).

	Categories	Percentage of the median
(1)	Volumes in the library	50%
(2)	Volumes added (gross)	50%
(3)	Number of professional staff, FTE	50%
(4)	Number of total staff, FTE	50%
(5)	Expenditures for library materials and binding	50%
(6)	Expenditures for salaries and wages (Exclusive of fringe benefits)	50%

Categories	Percentage of median
(7) Total operating expenditures	50%
(8) Number of current serials including periodicals received regularly	50%
(9) Number of fields in which Ph.D's have been awarded in the past three years	40%

At such time as a meaningful title count may be used as a criterion it should be substituted for volume count. If at any time it becomes feasible to establish an acceptable ratio of all microforms to either titles or volumes, this may be added as a criterion.

(B) That a standing membership committee of the ARL Board of Directors be appointed to consider and recommend action regarding applications for ARL membership. Included in the charge of the committee should be: (1) to weigh, in the case of academic library applicants, the importance of the statistics of their holdings of manuscripts, microforms, and other materials than books and serials; (2) to consider in the case of non-academic libraries the extent, the importance and use of their collections for research and scholarship; and (3) to consider, as an aid in evaluating applications for membership, the statistical approach of the ARL Task Force on Statistics that derives index figures for research libraries through regression analysis.

It is the view of the Task Force that there are very few university libraries not yet members of ARL that would qualify for membership, that the growth of library collections in the near future is not likely to result in the qualification of many additional libraries, since the 50 percent of the median figure required in these categories would represent a constantly upward-moving target; and the interregnum in consideration of applications for membership should be ended.

Don L. Bosseau
John P. McDonald
Stanley McElderry
Basil Stuart-Stubbs
Frederick H. Wagman (Chairman)

APPENDIX - C

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES FOR CONGRESSIONAL ACTION TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL LIBRARY AGENCY

FINDINGS

1. Research and education in all disciplines depend upon libraries to collect, organize, and preserve the information of potential use to the scholars of the world.

2. Although libraries have been growing at exponential rates in recent decades, because of the rapid growth in cost and volume of publications, each library is becoming increasingly less able to satisfy the research and education needs of its patrons. This experience is documented in studies of interlibrary loan and of access to the periodical literature which have been sponsored by several professional and scholarly organizations, including the Association of Research Libraries, and by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

3. The solution to this problems requires the establishment of an operating library agency at the national level.

PURPOSE

A National Periodicals Center (NPC) would be the first operating program of a national library agency. However, the NPC is inseparably linked to the nation's bibliographic structure, the evolving library communications network, and the complex processes of resource development and preservation. The purposes of a national library agency need therefore to include the following:

To coordinate bibliographic control for the significant scholarly and research literature of the world so that library patrons, scholars, and research personnel are not restricted in their work only to publications in their own libraries;

To facilitate the development, dissemination and acceptance of national and international standards for bibliographic description and communications and networking;

To assure access, through lending or reproduction consistent with applicable laws, to published information of all kinds and formats which are needed by scholars but which their libraries are unable to acquire or retain;

To assure a program for the preservation of published information through conservation techniques and maintenance of depositories for infrequently-used materials in order that the accumulated experience, knowledge, and literature of the past will not be lost but remain available to our own and future generations as a base for continued progress.

ESTABLISHMENT

In order to fulfill these purposes, an independent national library agency will be established with the appropriate authority, responsibility, and funding. The first operating responsibility of such an agency will be a National Periodicals Center. The NPC will have the following objectives:

1. To provide a reliable method of access to a comprehensive collection of periodical literature
2. To reduce the overall costs of acquiring periodical material by Interlibrary Loan (ILL)
3. To reduce the time required to obtain requested material
4. To assure that, for any document delivered through the NPC, all required copyright fees and obligations will have been paid
5. To act, under appropriate conditions, as a distribution agent for publishers
6. To provide libraries with additional options as they establish their own collection development and maintenance policies.
7. To promote the development of local and regional resource sharing
8. To contribute to the preservation of periodical material
9. To provide a base for the development of new and imaginative publications strategies
10. To provide a working example of a national access service.

GOVERNANCE

A national library agency should be governed by a body with the responsibility and authority to establish, fund, coordinate, operate, or contract for the programs and services required to carry out the purposes of the

agency, to determine operating policies and evaluate and review management performance. The governing body should consist of no more than 15 members. Of this number, _____ should be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The remaining _____ members shall be the following persons ex Officio" The Director of the Agency, ________________,
________________, ________________.

Irrespective of form of organization, the governing body should be designed and its membership selected with care and with the same sensitivity to the subject of government presence which has shaped the character of the Naional Science Foundation and the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities. Persons nominated should be drawn from the ranks of scholars, scientists, university trustees and officers, head librarians, and public figures with demonstrated broad intellectual interests. In making his nominations, the President is requested to give due consideration to recommendations for nomination that may be submitted to him by the American Council of Learned Societies, The American Library Association, The Association of American Universities, the Association of Research Libraries, the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, and other organizations concerned with education, research, and libraries. The term of each appointed members of the governing body, other than the Director, should be appointed by the governing body.

A national library agency should not have prescriptive authority over the activities of the nation's libraries. Such agency should be limited to organizing and directing national services to augment local capabilities and cooperative efforts in order to permit these to operate more effectively and efficiently.

APPENDIX - D

ANNNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A NATIONAL PERIODICALS SYSTEM

Authority and Charge

The Committee was authorized by action taken by the ARL Board in the Fall of 1977. The charge to the committee from President Frantz is:

> The ARL Committee on a National Periodicals System shall identify areas of concern to ARL relating to the development, organization, governance, and services of such a system, and recommend to the Board appropriate positions, policies, and actions for the Association. In fulfilling this responsibility, the Committee shall develop liaison with other groups whose deliberations influence developments in this area.

Membership

The committee was appointed in January, 1978. Its membership is:

Richard Boss (resigned September, 1978)
Richard De Gennaro - Pennsylvania
John McDonald - Connecticut
Alan Veaner - U.C. - Santa Barbara
C. James Schmidt, Chairman - SUNY - Albany

Activities

The major effort, to date, has been to monitor the development and review drafts of the operating plan for the National Periodicals Center, which was prepared by the Council on Library Resources at the request of the Library of Congress. The Committee met with CLR project staff in April to review an early draft. The Committee discussed the plan further at the ARL meeting in Nashville in May. Representatives of the Committee were invited to further meetings with the CLR project staff in May in Washington and in Chicago in June, during the ALA Annual Conference. The Committee has reviewed the final report from CLR entitled A National Periodicals Center Technical Development Plan, copies of which have been mailed to each ARL library director. Articles describing the NPC will appear in October in American Libraries and in November in Library Journal.

A representative from the Committee also participated in drafting "A Statement of Principles to Establish a National Library Agency", which was prepared in collaboration with the Center for Research Libraries, the Association of American Universities, and other interested groups to serve as a basis for drafting legislation for introduction in the 96th Congress.

This Committee recommends that the ARL Board endorse the "Statement of Principles to Establish a National Library Agency" and urge its endorsement by ARL's membership.

APPENDIX - E

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARL TASK FORCE ON BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

The Task Force on bibliographic Control was established in 1978 by President Ray Frantz, with the following membership: Joseph H. Howard, James F. Govan, Ake I. Koel, Joseph M. Dagnese, and Joseph H. Treyz, Chairman. In June, Joe Dagnese resigned and was replaced with Susan S. Brynteson.

The first meeting of the Committee was held jointly with the ARL Task Force on National Library Network Development, May 4-5, 1978, in Nashville, Tennessee. The two Task Forces decided to work together as much as possible, because of the close relationship between national networking activities and the development of a national bibliographic data base. During the May meeting, strategies for developing a national bibliographic data base were examined, and a consensus was reached on the advisability of a decentralized approach, whereby many libraries would contribute cataloging records to a central agency. The most practical plan seemed to combine the "scattergun" approach, which would provide for unrestricted participation by ARL libraries, with the "centers of responsibility" concept, modeled on the Farmington Plan arrangement in which selected libraries would assume special (but nonexclusive) responsibility for cataloging in designated subject areas.

The Task Force also met during ALA Week in Chicago. The main item on the agenda at this meeting was the possibility of the Library of Congress delaying the implementation of AACR 2. Various positions and concerns were discussed, including: the desire of some libraries to have the Library of Congress maintain the 1980 date for closing its catalog, the percentage of change in the adoption of AACR-2, the cost factors involved, the acceptance by students and faculty of nontraditional catalogs, the need for adequate lead time for ARL libraries to prepare for the change, and the desirability itself of adopting AACR 2.

Other items examined were proposals for a nationally-acceptable records program and for nationally acceptable records for items in microform sets. These and other topics will be considered at future meetins of the Task Force on Bibliographic Control.

Joseph H. Treyz, Chairman

September 12, 1978

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APPENDIX - F

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERLIBRARY LOAN

The Committee maintained responsibility during the year for monitoring the effect of the new Copyright Law on interlibrary loan in ARL libraries and, in addition, served as a collection point for questions regarding copyright and research libraries. At the October 1977 meeting, an informal discussion session was held at which various questions were raised by member libraries.

The Committee, through its Chairman, is actively involved in the revision of the National Interlibrary Loan Code, last approved in 1968. In July of 1978, a letter was sent to ARL directors asking for comments and suggestions in connection with the impending revision of the code. At the October 1978 meeting, a preliminary report will be made outlining the concerns of member libraries as reported to that time. The subcommittee of the American Library Association Interlibrary Loan Committee which is responsible for preparing a revised edition of the Code will hold its first meeting on November 1-2, 1978.

Jay K. Lucker, Chairman

September 14, 1978

APPENDIX - G

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ACCESS TO MANUSCRIPTS AND RARE BOOKS

The ARL Committee on Access to Manuscripts and Rare Books met on April 21, 1978 at The Lilly Library on the campus of Indiana University at Bloomington. The meeting was hosted by a member of the Committee, William Cagle, Director of the Lilly Library, and was attended by C. Herbert Finch, John Finzi, and the undersigned. In addition, Thomas Adams of the John Carter Brown Library attended as a guest, and James L. Beattie represented the ARL Office.

Most of the time in the regular sessions of the Committee was expended in discussion of the current status of the Eighteenth Century Short Title Catalogue and the chronological arrangement of Sabin's Biblioteca Americana, in preparation at The John Carter Brown Library. Mr. Adams explained that the compilation of the ESTC involves four stages:

1. The encoding and keyboarding of some 300,000 titles by the British Library
2. An operational test at the New York Public Library of the computer aspects of the work to be done in the United States
3. Encoding and keyboarding approximately 50,000 pre-1801 American and Canadian imprints, and
4. The enrichment program, which will record holdings of copies of 18th century titles in English in ARL libraries.

The first two stages of the work are in progress, and the fourth, which most directly concerns members of ARL, will occur between 1982 and 1984. Elaborate preparations for participation in the enrichment phase of ESTC are not warranted, but Mr. Adams believes it probably would be helpful if ARL libraries made copies of their cards for 18th century titles in English and maintained them in chronological files. The compilation scheduled for publication in 1984 probably will be lists on microfiche of 18th century works in English by title and by year of publication.

The entries in Sabin's Biblioteca Americana are being augmented for the chronologically arranged edition in preparation at The John Carter Brown Library from subject bibliographies and other sources. The first volume of the new compilation covers the 15th and 16th centuries and is almost complete; about two-thirds of the entries therein are not contained in the sets of Sabin on our shelves. The volume for the 15th and 16th centuries of the expanded and chronologically arranged Sabin should be published within a year or two, and the rest of the work probably will be completed with continued support from NEH within three or four years.

Leslie W. Dunlap, Chairman

APPENDIX - H

ATTENDANCE AT 93RD MEMBERSHIP MEETING
WASHINGTON, D.C.
OCTOBER 25-26, 1978

University of Alabama Libraries
  James F. Wyatt

University of Alberta Library
  Not represented

University of Arizona Library
  Robert Adams

Boston Public Library
  Philip J. McNiff

Boston University Library
  John Laucus

Brigham Young University
  Donald K. Nelson

University of British Columbia Library
  Basil Stuart-Stubbs

Brown University Library
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Univ. of California Library, Berkeley
  Joseph A. Rosenthal

Univ. of California Library, Davis
  Bernard Kreissman

Univ. of California Library, Los Angeles
  Russell Shank

Univ. of California Library, San Diego
  Millicent D. Abell

Univ. of California Library, Santa Barbara
  Allen B. Veaner

Case Western Reserve Univ. Libraries
  James V. Jones

Center for Research Libraries
  Gordon R. Williams

University of Chicago Library
  Stanley McElderry

University of Cincinnati Libraries
  Not represented

University of Colorado Library
  Clyde Walton

Colorado State University Library
  Le Moyne W. Anderson

Columbia University Libraries
  Patricia Battin

University of Connecticut Library
  John P. McDonald

Cornell University Libraries
  Gormly Miller

Dartmouth College Libraries
  Edward Connery Lathem

Duke University Libraries
  Connie R. Dunlap

Emory University Library
  Herbert F. Johnson

University of Florida Libraries
  Gustave A. Harrer

Florida State University Library
  Charles E. Miller

Georgetown University Library
  Joseph E. Jeffs

University of Georgia Libraries
  Ralph E. McCoy

Harvard University Library
  Douglas W. Bryant

University of Hawaii Library
Don L. Bosseau

University of Houston Libraries
Robert V. Haynes

Howard University Libraries
Binford H. Conley

University of Illinois Library
Robert W. Oram

Indiana University Libraries
W. Carl Jackson

University of Iowa Libraries
Leslie W. Dunlap

Iowa State University Library
Warren B. Kuhn

John Crerar Library
Not Represented

Johns Hopkins University Library
James Thompson

Joint University Libraries
Frank P. Grisham

University of Kansas Library
Mary Green

University of Kentucky Libraries
Paul Willis

Kent State University Libraries
Hyman W. Kritzer

Library of Congress
William J. Welsh

Linda Hall Library
Thomas D. Gillies

Louisiana State University Library
George Guidry, Jr.

McGill University Library
Not represented

McMaster University
Not represented

University of Maryland Library
Joanne Harrar

University of Massachusetts Libraries
Richard J. Talbot

Massachusetts Inst. of Technology Libs.
Jay K. Lucker

University of Miami Library
Archie L. McNeal

University of Michigan Library
Richard Dougherty

Michigan State University Library
Richard E. Chapin

University of Minnesota Libraries
Eldred Smith

University of Missouri Library
Robert Grey Cole

National Agricultural Library
Richard A. Farley

National Library of Canada
Hope E. Clement

National Library of Medicine
James W. Barry

University of Nebraska Libraries
Brice G. Hobrock

New York Public Library
David Stam

New York State Library
Joseph F. Shubert

New York University Libraries
Carlton C. Rochell

University of North Carolina Libraries
James F. Govan

Northwestern University Libraries
John P. McGowan

University of Notre Dame Libraries
Robert C. Miller

Ohio State University Libraries
William J. Studer

University of Oklahoma Library
Sul H. Lee

Oklahoma State University Library
Roscoe Rouse

University of Oregon Library
H. William Axford

Univ. of Pennsylvania Libraries
Richard De Gennaro

Pennsylvania State Univ. Library
Stuart Forth

University of Pittsburgh Libraries
Glenora E. Rossell

Princeton University Library
Abigail Dahl-Hansen

Purdue University Library
Joseph M. Dagnese

Queen's University
Not Represented

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University of Southern Calif. Lib.
Roy L. Kidman

Southern Illinois Univ. Library
Kenneth G. Peterson

Stanford University Libraries
John C. Heyeck

State Univ. of New York at Albany
C. James Schmidt

State Unversity of New York at Buffalo
Saktidas Roy

State Univ. of New York at Stony Brook
John B. Smith

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Metod M. Milac

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Donald R. Hunt

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Irene B. Hoadley

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William Newman

University of Utah Libraries
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Virgnia Polytechnic Inst. & State Univ.
H. Gordon Bechanan

University of Virginia Libraries
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University of Washington Library
Merle N. Boylan

Washington State University Library
Allene F. Schnaitter

Washington University Libraries
Renata Rotkowicz

Wayne State University Libraries
    Vern M. Pings

University of Western Ontario Library
    Not Represented

University of Wisconsin Libraries
    Joseph H. Treyz, Jr.

Yale University Libraries
    Rutherford D. Rogers

ATTENDANCE BY THE MEMBERSHIP - NAME INDEX

Abell, Millicent	University of California Library, San Diego
Adams, Robert	University of Arizona Library
Anderson, Le Moyne	Colorado State University Library
Axford, H. William	University of Oregon Library
Barry, James W.	National Library of Medicine
Battin, Patricia	Columbia University Libraries
Bechanan, H. Gordon	Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & State University
Billings, Harold W.	University of Texas Libraries
Blackburn, Robert H.	University of Toronto Libraries
Bosseau, Don L.	University of Hawaii Library
Boylan, Merle N.	University of Washington Library
Bryant, Douglas W.	Harvard University Library
Carroll, George A.	Rutgers University Library
Chapin, Richard	Michigan State University Library
Clement, Hope E.	National Library of Canada
Cole, Robert Grey	University of Missouri Library
Conley, Binford H.	Howard University Libraries
Dagnese, Joseph M.	Purdue University Library
Dahl-Hansen, Abigail	Princeton University Library
De Gennaro, Richard	University of Pennsylvania Libraries
Dougherty, Richard M.	University of California Library, Berkeley
Dunlap, Connie R.	Duke University Libraries
Dunlap, Leslie W.	University of Iowa Libraries
Farley, Richard A.	National Agricultural Library
Forth, Stuart	Pennsylvania State University Library
Frantz, Ray W., Jr.	University of Virginia Libraries
Gillies, Thomas D.	Linda Hall Library
Govan, James F.	University of North Carolina Libraries
Green, Mary	University of Kansas Library
Grisham, Frank P.	Joint University Library
Guidry, George	Louisiana State University Library
Hamlin, Arthur T.	Temple University Library
Hanson, Roger K.	University of Utah Libraries
Harrar, Joanne	University of Maryland Library
Harrer, Gustave A.	University of Florida Libraries
Haynes, Robert V.	University of Houston Libraries
Hoadley, Irene B.	Texas A&M University Library
Heyeck, John C.	Stanford University Libraries
Hobrock, Brice G.	University of Nebraska Libraries
Hunt, Donald R.	University of Tennessee Libraries

Jackson, Carl W.	Indiana University Libraries
Jeffs, Joseph E.	Georgetown University Library
Johnson, Herbert F.	Emory University Libraries
Jones, James V.	Case Western Reserve University Libraries
Kidman, Roy L.	University of Southern California Library
Kreissman, Bernard	University of California Library, Davis
Kritzer, Hyman W.	Kent State University Libraries
Kuhn, Warren B.	Iowa State University Library
Lathem, Edward Connery	Dartmouth College Libraries
Laucus, John	Boston University Library
Lee, Sul H.	University of Oklahoma Library
Lucker, Jay K.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology Libraries
McCoy, Ralph E.	University of Georgia Libraries
McDonald, John P.	University of Connecticut Library
McElderry, Stanley	University of Chicago Library
McGowan, John P.	Northwestern University Libraries
McNeal, Archie L.	University of Miami Library
McNiff, Philip J.	Boston Public Library
Milac, Metod M.	Syracuse University Libraries
Miller, Charles E.	Florida State University Library
Miller, J. Gormly	Cornell University Libraries
Miller, Robert C.	University of Notre Dame Libraries
Nelson, Donald K.	Brigham Young University
Newman, William	Tulane University Library
O'Keeffe, Richard L.	Rice University Library
Oram, Robert W.	University of Illinois Library
Peterson, Kenneth G.	Southern Illinois University Library
Pings, Vern M.	Wayne State University Libraries
Rochell, Carlton C.	New York University Libraries
Rogers, Rutherford D.	Yale University Libraries
Rosenthal, Joseph A.	University of California Library, Berkeley
Rossell, Glenora E.	University of Pittsburgh Libraries
Rotkowicz, Renata	Washington University Libraries
Rouse, Roscoe	Oklahoma State University Library
Roy, Saktidas	State University of New York at Buffalo
Schmidt, C. James	State University of New York at Albany
Schnaitter, Allene F.	Washington State University Library
Shank, Russell	University of California Library, Los Angeles
Sherman, Stuart C.	Brown University Library
Shubert, Joseph F.	New York State Library

Smith, Eldred	University of Minnesota Libraries
Smith, Jean C.	Smithsonian Institution Libraries
Smith, John B.	State University of New York at Stony Brook
Stam, David	New York Public Library
Stuart-Stubbs, Basil	University of British Columbia Library
Studer, William J.	Ohio State University Libraries
Talbot, Richard J.	University of Massachusetts Libraries
Taylor, Alan R.	University of Rochester Libraries
Thompson, James	Johns Hopkins University Library
Toombs, Kenneth E.	University of South Carolina Library
Treyz, Joseph H.	University of Wisconsin Libraries
Veaner, Allen B.	University of California Library, Santa Barbara
Walton, Clyde	University of Colorado Library
Welsh, William	Library of Congress
Williams, Gordon R.	Center for Research Libraries
Willis, Paul	University of Kentucky Libraries
Wyatt, James F.	University of Alabama Libraries

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Stephen McCarthy	Council on Library Resources
Marcus A. McCorison	American Antiquarian Society
James Morris	Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
Ronald Naylor	University of Maryland Library
James Riley	Federal Library Committee
Carl Spaulding	Council on Library Resources
Richard H. Sullivan	Carnegie Corporation of New York
Alphonse Trezza	National Comm. on Libs. and Info. Science
Barbara Turlington	Association of American Universities

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James L. Beattie, ARL Research Specialist
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P. Grady Morein, Associate, Office of Management Studies
Deanna Marcum, Training Program Specialist, Office of Management Studies
Maxine Sitts, Information Services Specialist, Office of Management Studies

APPENDIX - I

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES
OFFICERS, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COMMITTEES AND TASK FORCES

October, 1978

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Committee on Foreign Newspapers on Microfilm

Gustave Harrer (1978)
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Joseph Jeffs, Chairman (1978)

Committee on Interlibrary Loan

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Richard E. Chapin (1978)
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David Weber (1978)
Jay K. Lucker, Chairman (1978)

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Allen Veaner (1980)
James Schmidt, Chairman (1980)

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David H. Partington, Harvard University, Chairman

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Task Force on ARL Membership (1978)

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John P. McDonald
Stanley McElderry
Basil Stuart-Stubbs
Frederick Wagman, Chairman

Task Force on Bibliographic Control (1980)

Joseph H. Howard, Library of Congress
James Govan
Susan Brynteson, Indiana University
Ake I. Koel, Yale University
Joseph H. Treyz, Jr., Chairman

Task Force on ARL Statistics (1979)

Donald Koepp
Kendon Stubbs, University of Virginia
Richard J. Talbot, Chairman

Task Force on National Library Network Development (1978)

Hugh Atkinson
Richard De Gennaro
John Gribbin
Basil Stuart-Stubbs
William J. Welsh
Richard Dougherty, Chairman

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CONSER Project	Ryburn Ross, Cornell
Joint Committee on Union List of Serials	William Budington
Joint Statistics Coordinating Committee (ALA)	Donald Koepp
United States Book Exchange	Joanne Harrar
Society of American Archivists	C. Herbert Finch, Cornell

APPENDIX - J

MEMBERSHIP LIST
October 1978

University of Alabama Libraries
P.O. Box S
University, Alabama 35486
James F. Wyatt, Dean of Libraries
(205) 348-5298

University of Alberta Library
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
Bruce Peel, Director
(403) 432-3790

University of Arizona Library
Tucson, Arizona 85721
W. David Laird, Librarian
(602) 626-2101

Arizona State University Library
Tempe, Arizona 85281
Helen Gater, Act. Librarian
(602) 965-3415

Boston Public Library
Boston, Massachusetts 02117
Philip J. McNiff, Librarian
(617) 536-5400

Boston University Library
Boston, Masachusetts 02215
John Laucus, Director
(617) 353-3710

Brigham Young University
324 Lee Library
Provo, Utah 84602
Donald K. Nelson, Director
(801) 374-1211 Ext. 2905

University of British Columbia Library
Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6T 1W5
Basil Stuart-Stubbs, Librarian
(604) 228-2298

Brown University Library
Providence, Rhode Island 02912
Prof. Stuart C. Sherman, Act. Librn.
(401) 863-2162

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Joseph Rosenthal, Acting Director
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Bernard Kreissman, Librarian
(916) 752-2110

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Los Angeles, California 90024
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La Jolla, California 92037
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Santa Barbara, California 93106
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Cleveland, Ohio 44106
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Chicago, Illinois 60637
Gordon R. Williams, Director
(312) 955-4545

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Chicago, Illinois 60637
Stanley McElderry, Director
(312) 753-2933

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Cincinnati, Ohio 45221
Harold Schell, Dean, Library Admin. &
Director of Libraries (513) 475-2218

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Boulder, Colorado 80309
Clyde Walton, Director
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Patricia Battin, Vice Pres.
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Storrs, Connecticut 06268
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Ithaca, New York 14850
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Connie R. Dunlap, Librarian
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Herbert F. Johnson, Director
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(904) 392-0341

Florida State University Library
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(617) 495-2401

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Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Don L. Bosseau, Director
(808) 958-7205

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Hugh Atkinson, Director
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Bloomington, Indiana 47401
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(812) 337-3404

University of Iowa Libraries
Iowa City, Iowa 52240
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Warren Kuhn, Dean of Library Services
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John Crerar Library
Chicago, Illinois 60616
William S. Budington, Director
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Johns Hopkins University Library
The Milton S. Eisenhower Library
Baltimore, Maryland 21218
Richard Polacsek, Acting Librarian
(301) 338-8325

Joint University Libraries
Nashville, Tennessee 37203
Frank P. Grisham, Director
(615) 322-2834

University of Kansas Library
Lawrence, Kansas 66044
James Ranz, Dean of Libraries
(913) 864-3601

University of Kentucky Libraries
Lexington, Kentucky 40506
Paul Willis, Director
(606) 257-3801

Kent State University Libraries
Kent, Ohio 44242
Hyman W. Kritzer, Assistant Provost &
Director of Libraries (216) 672-2962

Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540
Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian
(202) 426-5205

Linda Hall Library
Kansas City, Missouri 64110
Thomas D. Gillies, Director
(816) 363-4600

Louisiana State University Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803
George Guidry, Jr., Director
(504) 388-3969

McGill University Library
Montreal, P.Q., Canada H3C 3G1
Marianne Scott, Director
(514) 392-4949

McMaster University
1280 Main Street West
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L85 4L6
William Ready, University Librarian
(416) 525-9140 Local 4359

University of Maryland Library
College Park, Maryland 20742
H. Joanne Harrar, Librarian
(301) 454-3011

University of Massachusetts Libraries
Amherst, Massachusetts 01002
Richard J. Talbot, Director
(413) 545-0284

Massachusetts Inst. of Technology Libs.
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139
Jay K. Lucker, Director
(617) 253-5651

University of Miami Library
P.O. Box 248214
Coral Gables, Florida 33124
Archie L. McNeal, Director
(305) 284-3551

University of Michigan Library
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109
Richard Dougherty, Director
(313) 764-9356

Michigan State University Library
East Lansing, Michigan 48823
Richard Chapin, Librarian
(517) 355-2341

University of Minnesota Libraries
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Eldred Smith, Director
(612) 373-3097

University of Missouri Library
Columbia, Missouri 65201
John Gribbin, Director
(314) 882-4701

National Agricultural Library
Beltsville, Maryland 20705
Richard A. Farley, Director
(301) 344-3779

National Library of Canada
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